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THE  
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,

AND  
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY  
JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, F.S.A.

ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,  
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,  
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE  
AND OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF FRANCE.

VOL. V.  
APRIL, 1842. JANUARY, 1843.

737.05

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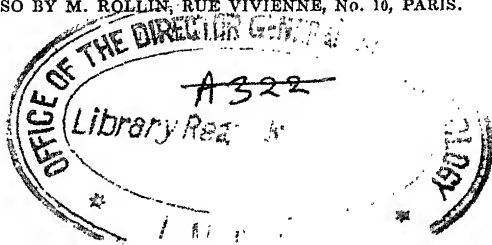


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TO

**HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.,**

BODEN PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT IN THE  
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY,

AND

PRESIDENT OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON,

THIS,

OUR FIFTH VOLUME,

IS

RESPECTFULLY AND GRATEFULLY

DEDICATED.





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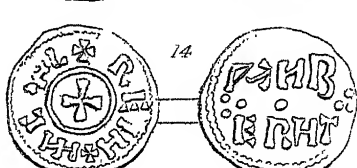
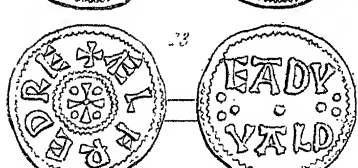
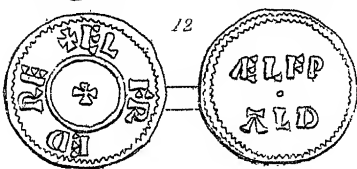
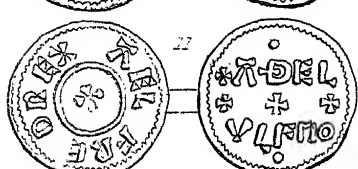
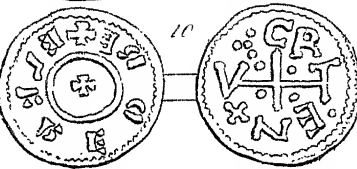
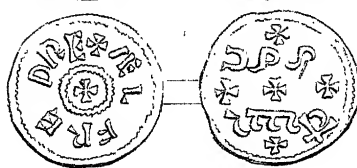
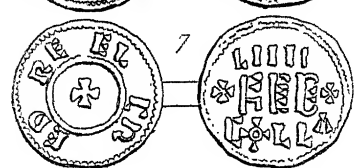
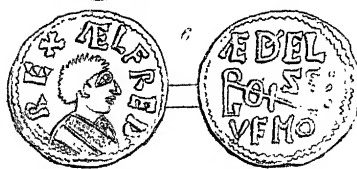
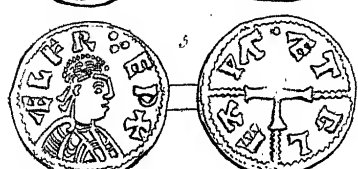
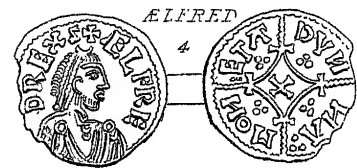
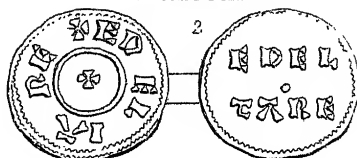
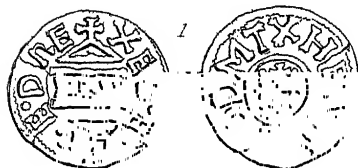
*Officers of the Society for 1842-3,* p. 75.

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# CUERDALE FIND.

EDELRED

EDELSTAN



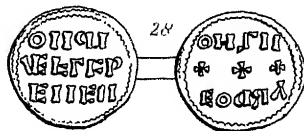
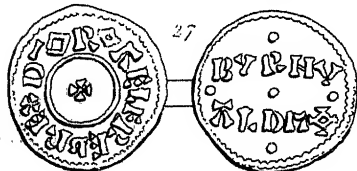
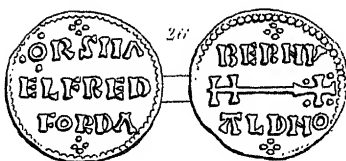
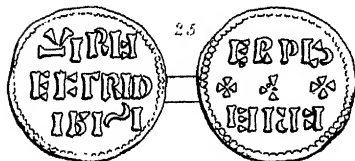
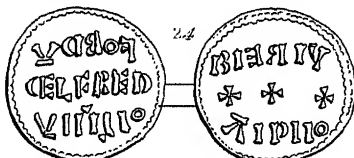
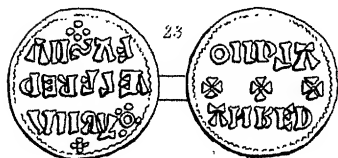
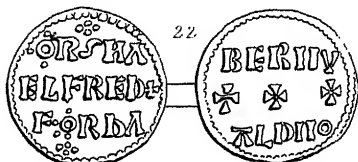
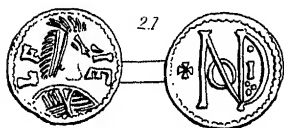
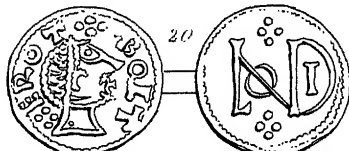
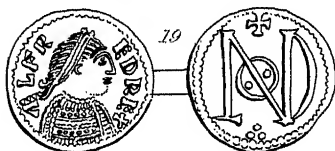
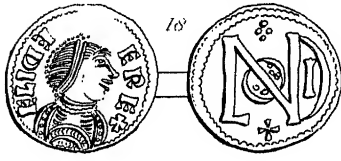
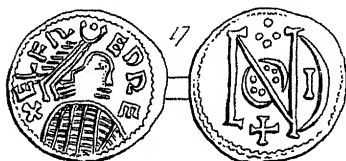
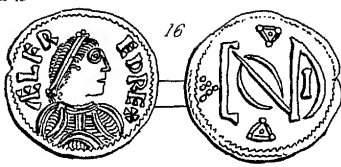
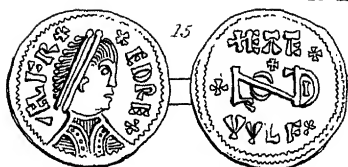
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# CUERDALE FIND.

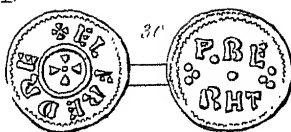
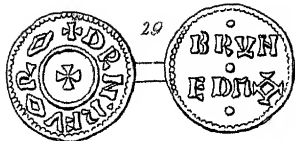
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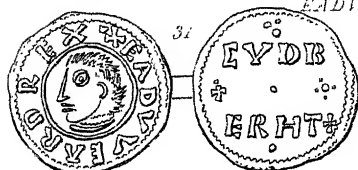
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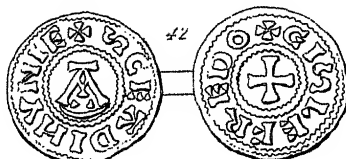
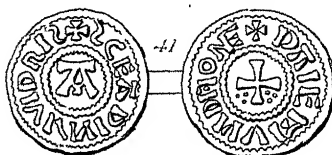
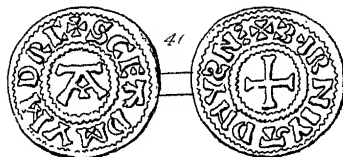
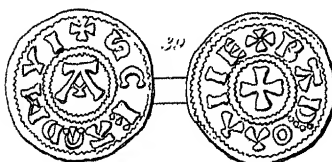
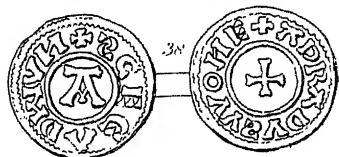
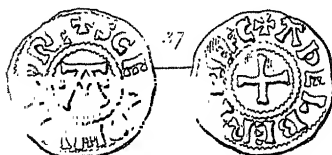
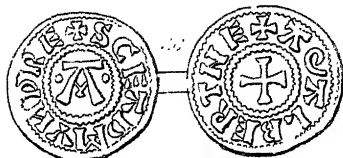
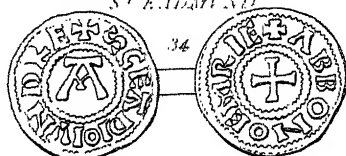
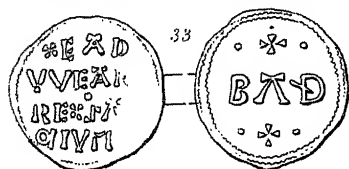
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EDWARD



ST. EDWARD



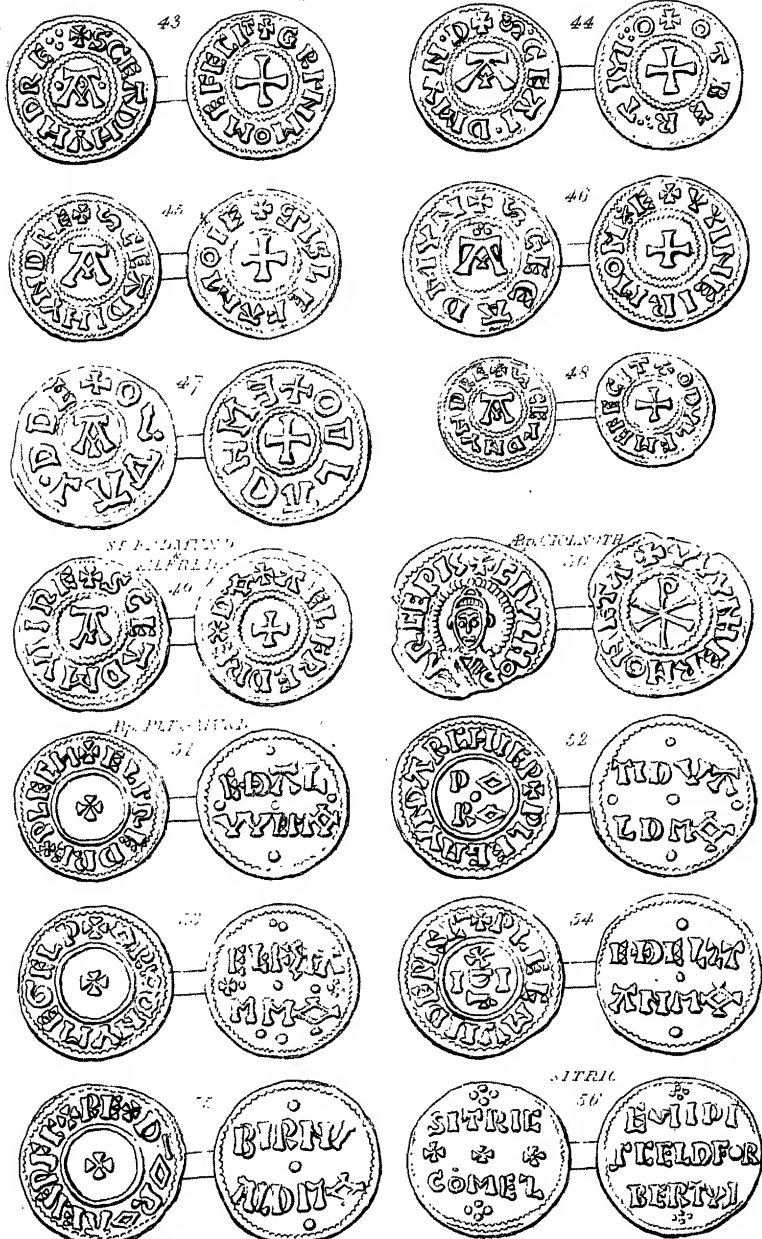
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# CUERDALE FIND.

Pl. 4.

ST EADMVND



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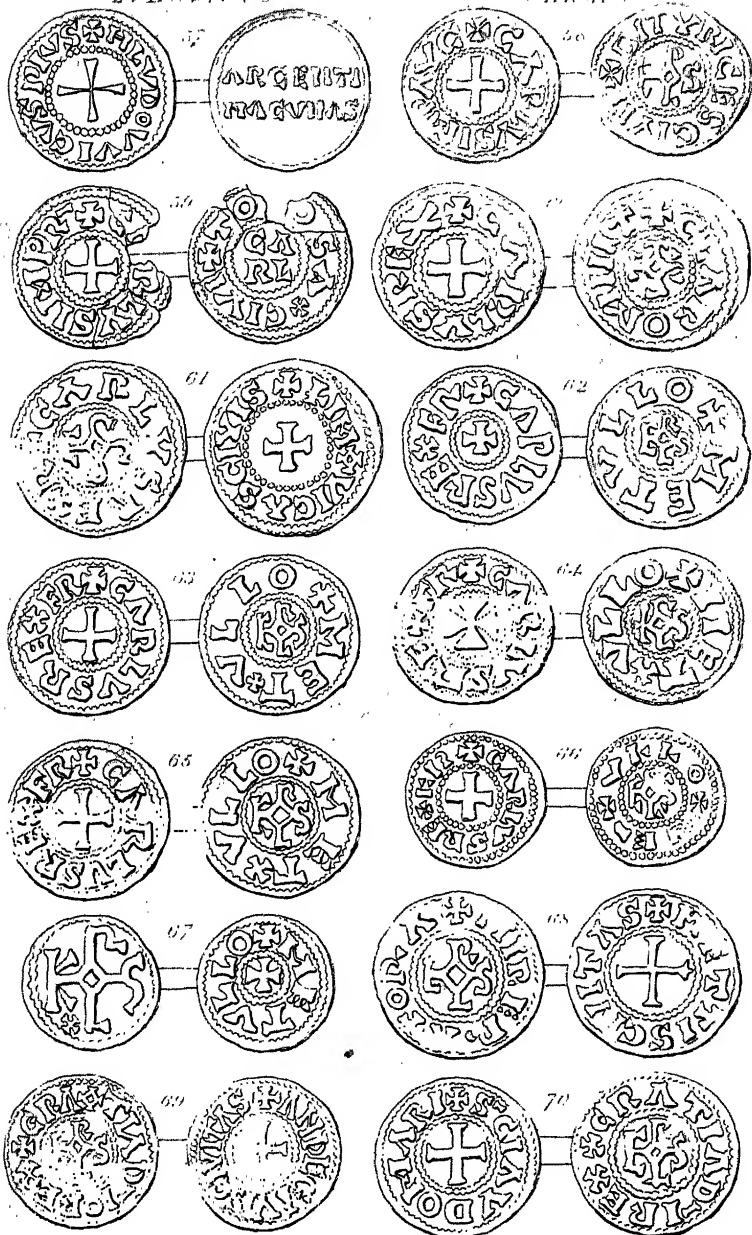
London, Published by the Numismatic Society.

1842.



LYDOVICS

CARLVS



Drawn & Eng<sup>d</sup> by E.W. Fairholt.

# NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

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## I.

### AN ACCOUNT OF COINS AND TREASURE FOUND IN CUERDALE.

BY EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P. NUM.  
SOCIETY.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Nov. 25 and Dec. 23, 1841.]

IN May, 1840, some workmen were employed in Cuerdale, near Preston in Lancashire, upon an estate of W. Assheton, Esq., of Downham Hall, in carrying earth to fill in the ground which had been washed away behind a wall formerly built to protect the banks of the river Ribble. In digging for this purpose, at a distance of about forty yards from the banks, they discovered a large mass of silver, consisting of ingots of various sizes, a few silver armlets tolerably entire, several fragments, and a few ornaments of some other description, cut into small pieces to facilitate the melting, amounting to 974 oz. 10 dwts., exclusive of about 6 or 7,000 coins of various descriptions; the whole having been inclosed in a leaden chest, which was so decomposed that only small portions of it could be secured.

This mass of coins, together with the ornaments and ingots, was discovered within the limits of the Duchy of Lancaster, and, as treasure trove, has become the property of Her Majesty, who at once placed them in the hands of the



Chancellor and Council of the Duchy, to be disposed of as they might deem most advantageous for the promotion of Archæological and Numismatic science. A complete series of every variety was deposited in the British Museum; and packets more or less numerous were forwarded to various public institutions at Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, &c. as also to several private collectors, who were peculiarly interested in that description of coins. Nor were Her Majesty's gracious intentions limited to this country; for, as the hoard was almost as interesting to France as to England, and in some measure to Denmark, specimens were sent to the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris, to some eminent French collectors, and also to Copenhagen. To the Chancellors of the Duchy, Lord Holland, the Earl of Clarendon, and Lord Granville Somerset, who have held that office during the distribution of these coins, to Mr. Dawes Danvers, and the other members of the Council of the Duchy, the friends of numismatic science are under infinite obligations, for the liberality with which these treasures have been distributed; for the great anxiety expressed that they should be placed in the hands of those only who would duly appreciate them, and render them as far as possible available to the advancement of numismatic and historical knowledge; and for the labour bestowed in selecting, for the several parties, such specimens as would be more particularly interesting to them, and best assimilate with the peculiar character of their collections.

To Mr. Assheton, upon whose property they were discovered, a series of the coins and specimens of the ornaments and ingots were presented, inclosed in an elegant rosewood cabinet. When the discovery was first made, and before it was known that the property was legally vested in Her Majesty, the agents of Mr. Assheton, who

was himself absent from England, selected for him a number of specimens before the general mass was sealed up and deposited in the Preston Bank to wait his directions. Upon his return to England, he immediately ordered this valuable selection to be disposed of according to the principles adopted by the Chancellor and Council of the Duchy; and to this honourable and generous proceeding, the Museum is indebted for some of the most interesting and valuable specimens.

It would be foreign to the purposes of the Numismatic Society to indulge largely in conjectures as to the probable circumstances under which this hoard had been deposited, or to enter into descriptions of the ornaments and fragments which were included in it. Many of the coins were, doubtless, the common circulating medium of the country at the time when they were interred; but others were, probably, destined to the crucible, together with the ornaments which had already been cut into small pieces for that purpose. From the general appearance of the whole mass, it appears probable that it had belonged to a worker or dealer in silver, who had been suddenly interrupted by some alarm in the midst of his operations of reducing his stock (with the exception of the current money) into ingots, preparatory to the further processes of his peculiar trade. Our business with this discovery is only as far as it is connected with numismatics, and we shall proceed to a description of the various coins which were discovered, adding such remarks as may appear useful and interesting to the members of this Society. As there are many coins in this hoard, of the correct attribution of which there may be entertained some doubts, I shall, in the following enumeration, merely give the names or legends which appear on them, without presuming to point out authoritatively to what personages or

places they ought to be assigned, and prefix to each denomination the number of coins found on this occasion.

	A. D.	A. D.	
2 Æthelred, East Anglia?	about 860		
23 Ethelstan, „	870 to 890		
1 Ciolwolf, Mercia . . . .	874		
857 Alfred . . . . .	872 — 901		
45 Eadweard . . . . .	901 — 925		
1770 St. Eadmund . . . . .			
1 Archbishop Ceolnoth . . .	830 — 870		
59 ————— Plegmund . .	891 — 923		
2 Sitric . . . . .			
	A. D.	A. D.	
34 Ludovicus	814 to 928	304	Sigfrid
727 Carolus	840 — 923	486	Ebraice
7 Carloman	879 — 884	23	Quentovici
197 Eudes or Odo	888 — 898	1860	Cunnetti
11 Lambert	894 — 898	315	Mirabilia fecit
13 Berengarius	883 — 924	1	Alvaldus

## 27 ORIENTAL.

These amount to 6,765, to which must be added some so blundered and unintelligible, that they are not included in the above enumeration. From the circumstances under which the catalogue was made, the above numbers in the more extensive classes are not quite correct. A considerable number were purloined before the general mass was deposited in the Preston Bank, and are still dishonestly retained, so that the total number of coins deposited must have exceeded 7,000.

A report respecting this treasure was drawn up, for the information of the Council of the Duchy, by Mr. Hardy, who had arranged the coins very carefully, described them very accurately, and investigated with great labour and perseverance the histories of the period when these coins were interred, with a view to elucidate the circumstances under which the deposit was made, and to obtain some notices of the personages by whom the various coinages

might have been issued. I have much pleasure in acknowledging the gratification and information I have received from the perusal of this elaborate report.

I cannot conclude these preliminary remarks in a manner more agreeable to myself, than by recording my thanks for the valuable assistance I have received, during the investigation of these coins, from my colleague, Mr. Newton, who has been indefatigable in his researches, especially amongst the French historical and numismatic writers.

#### CUERDALE FIND, ENGLISH SERIES.

I may now proceed to the consideration of the various pieces of which this interesting hoard consists, and will commence with those which belong to our own island. Of these, the first which attracted very particular attention were two, or rather one and a fragment, bearing the name of

##### ETHELRED.

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. EÐE·L·RE·D REX | Front of a temple.                          |
| HEAHMOD MT        | Cross crosslet, pellet opposite each angle. |
| Pl. I. fig. 1.    |   |
| 2. E . . . . REX  | Front of a temple.                          |
| + . . . . MONET   | Cross paté, pellet in each angle.           |

These pieces were at first assigned to Edelred, who was king of the East Angles in 750, on account of their resemblance in type and workmanship to the supposed unique in the British Museum, which had confidently been assigned to this personage, because the name upon the reverse had been supposed to be that of his cotemporary king Beorn, and read BEORNH RE. When, upon a further examination of the coins composing this hoard, it appeared that these two pieces, if assigned to this king, must have been struck about one hundred years earlier than any of the

others, a suspicion arose about the correct attribution of the coin already in the British Museum; and this led to a minute examination whether the name upon the reverse was really that of a king; and it then appeared that the important letter R, was, in fact, an A. The upper line is so blended with the edge of the coin as to be scarcely perceptible; it has never extended beyond the apex of the letter, a form of A, which does, indeed, occur upon some coins, especially of the East Angles, and the second line of the A has a dent in the middle, arising, in fact, from a defect in the coin, and giving it the appearance of an R. The rude form of the letters generally might plead an apology for a greater mistake than the one committed, of reading R instead of A. The correct reading is, therefore, BEORNHAE; and the supposed king must be degraded to a moneyer.

Having thus disposed of the only circumstance which imperatively fixed the Museum coin to the Edelred who reigned about 750, I feel at liberty to assign it and the two pieces now found to some other prince of that name; but to what prince is a matter of considerable difficulty. The type and workmanship seem to fix them to the district of East Anglia, and, as BEORNHAE is the name of a moneyer of Eadmund, it is probable that they were struck by some prince, nearly, if not quite, cotemporary with the Martyr. No such personage is named by any of the chroniclers; but it is certain that from the death of Ethelberht in 792, to the accession of Eadmund in 855, the district was in a very disturbed state, and governed by various petty kings, whose names have not been handed down to us; and it is not improbable that one of them may have been named Ethelred, and have struck these coins. Again, after the death of Eadmund in 870, this district was in a very

turbulent and unsettled state, till its conquest by Guthrum, afterwards called Athelstane, in 880; no name is given of any person who may have exercised authority during this interval; and a person of the name of Ethelred may have done so. A third conjecture may be, that these pieces were struck in East Anglia by Ethelred, the sole monarch. After the death of Ethelwulf, his son Ethelberht succeeded to that part of his dominions in which East Anglia was comprised, while his elder brother Ethelbald, succeeded to the supremacy of Wessex. Upon the death of Ethelbald, in 860, Ethelbert succeeded to his portion, and possessed, or at least, held the supremacy over all which his father Ethelwulf had held. To him, in 866, succeeded Ethelred; during this time Eadmund was king of East Anglia, but it would appear that there was some degree of authority exercised at the same time in this district by the personage who held Wessex, which was always deemed to have a kind of supremacy over the other heptarchic kingdoms. Now Eadmund was murdered in 870: Ethelred lived one year longer; and it is not impossible that during the disturbances which immediately followed the death of Eadmund, he may have endeavoured to maintain some power in that district, and may have coined the pieces in question.

These, however, are mere conjectures: all that can be said with strong probability is, that the Ethelred who struck these coins was a cotemporary of Eadmund, and that he held dominion in East Anglia. The style of the coin and the name of the moneyer upon the Museum coin, form the grounds of this opinion. The name of HEAHMOD upon the Cuerdale coin, does not appear upon any piece at present known, and, therefore, contributes nothing to shake or confirm this opinion. The type of the temple front occurs upon these pieces alone of the Anglo Saxon series; it is

common upon the Carlovingian series of France, and is supposed to have been introduced by Charlemagne: from this series it was probably adopted by Ethelred; and there is a peculiarity in the fabric and appearance of these coins, a kind of wrinkled surface not to be described, which is common to the French coinages of this type, especially those of Berengarius, &c., so that it may almost be supposed that a French workman had been employed. This circumstance, it was hoped, would have given a clue to discover the Ethelred by whom our coins were struck; but all efforts to discover a peculiar connexion between any person of that name and France has failed. This hoard furnishes ample proof that the Carlovingian coins were all known in this country; and from two pieces of Alfred there found, it appears that these coins of Ethelred are not the only pieces upon which a French type occurs.

#### ETHELSTAN.

Amongst the coins in this deposit, are twenty-three of a king whom I suppose to be Ethelstan; though upon most of them it is difficult to recognise that name: it is then to be considered to which of the kings so named these pieces belong; to Athelstan, the sole monarch and the immediate successor of Eadward, or to Ethelstan, king of the East Angles; and there is not much hesitation in assigning them to the latter of these personages. This king was strictly contemporary with Alfred, by treaty with whom he was established in his kingdom, and with whom he was in close alliance during almost the whole of his reign, which terminated in 890, about eleven years before that of Alfred. The types of these coins exactly resemble those of Alfred, and, of eleven moneyers named upon them, six, probably seven, are the same as those of Alfred, while only one of

them, and that one of Alfred's too, occurs upon the coins of Eadweard. This would probably not be the case, if they belonged to the sole monarch who was the immediate successor of Eadweard, and who only commenced his reign twenty-five years after the death of Alfred. It must be observed too, that none of the names of the other moneyers upon these coins of Ethelstan occur upon those of any other king except Alfred. There is also a peculiarity in the terms used by one of these moneyers who, instead of using any abbreviation of the word *monetarius* writes ME FEC. a mode of expression used very rarely, and, as far as I recollect, only upon coins of Alfred, or of St. Edmund, which it will presently be seen were struck in his reign. Another peculiarity may be observed, which is common only to the coins of Alfred and Ethelstan, and does not occur in any other reign, the arrangement of the letters of the legend upon the obverses, not continuously, but broken into four parts, placed opposite to each other, so as to give a cruciform appearance to the type. Subjoined are the legends of these coins, which will shew how the letters are divided, and the modes of writing the king's name varied.

3. ED EL IA RE	<sup>1</sup> ABENEL
4. — — — —	<sup>1</sup> BERTER
5. ED IA EL MA	— ICBE
6. — EL TA RE	<sup>1</sup> CIOLVVLF <sup>2</sup>
7. — — SAN —	CVNTERE
8. — — IA —	EDELTA RE (Pl. I. 2).
9. — — — —	<sup>1</sup> ELDA ME FE
10. — — TAN —	— — — — FEC
11. — — IA —	ENODAS
12. — — — —	<sup>1</sup> IVDELBERD
13. — — SA NV	— — — —
14. — — IA —	IVCTEO (same as preceding?)
15. — — — RE	AELVEN
16. — — — —	<sup>1</sup> ECVMLF i.e. ECVLF.

<sup>1</sup> Moneyers of Alfred.<sup>2</sup> Moneyer of Eadweard.



The presumptive evidence in favour of assigning these coins to Ethelstan, king of the East Angles, is so strong, that I cannot venture to ascribe them to any one else, and yet, if they do belong to him, it is very remarkable that there should not occur one coin of those types which always have been, and must be assigned to him from their resemblance to the coins of Eadmund of the East Angles, of whom also not a coin is here to be found.

### CÍOLWLF, 874.

The only Mercian coin found in this large collection is one of Cíolwlf, of the same type as Rud. vii. 2, who has attributed it to the first Mercian king of this name, but which it has since been proposed to remove to the second; and the correctness of this removal is confirmed by the discovery of this piece, mixed with so many Alfreds, some of which are of exactly the same type.

17. CÍOLVVLF REX Bust to the right, filleted.

LIOFVALD MO. Lozenge, containing a cross, from each corner of which issues a cross, the long limb extending to the edge of the coin.—Pl. I. 3.

After the plates were engraved, and when the manuscript was actually in the hands of the printer, Mr. Assheton communicated to me two coins, part of the same find, which had just been delivered up to him, one is of Cíolwlf.

17.\* + LEOLVVLF REX. Bust to the right, filleted.

EALDOVVLF MENTA (for Moneta). Two figures seated, holding a globe between them; above, Victory, with expanded wings.



This coin is in most perfect preservation, and is one of the most interesting in the whole Saxon series. It is surely a coin of Ciolwlf II., but the name is spelt with E, not I, which, upon two former occasions I have stated was probably the letter used by this king. That theory then falls to the ground; and it must be concluded, that the two letters were used indifferently. The type is very remarkable: the diadem and dress of the king is, like that of many other Saxon kings, copied from those of the later Roman emperors: but a reverse upon an indisputably genuine coin, so clearly copied from a Roman type, has not before appeared; and it has been thought right to illustrate the fact, by placing close to it the reverse of a gold coin of Valentinian.

The other coin is of Aelfred, described in page 14.

#### ÆLFRED, 871—901.

I now proceed to the description of those coins which, from their numbers, may fairly be considered specimens of the general circulation of the country at the time of the deposit. The first of these in point of time, as well as of importance and interest, are those of Alfred, amongst which are some of types hitherto unknown, and halfpence of which the existence was rather surmised than ascertained, as the small piece in possession of Mr. Thomas, and figured in "The Silver Coins of England," Pl. xiii. 177, is heavier than would be expected of a half-penny in so decomposed a state. The order of the succession of the several types of Alfred's coins not having been satisfactorily ascertained, I may be allowed, in the descriptions, to adopt an arbitrary arrangement, and commence with that type of which this deposit affords six specimens in a more or less perfect state, and of which I believe only three were previously

known; one in the collection of the British Museum, another in that of Mr. Cuff, and a fragment in that of the late Sir John Twisden. (See *Silver Coins of England*, Pl. xiii. 176.)

18. ÆLFRED REX S Bust to right, draped; head filleted.

<sup>3</sup> DVNNA ·· MONETA. Small cross, inclosed in a lozenge at each corner of which is a cross, the long limb of which touches the edge of the coin; three pellets opposite to each side of lozenge.—Pl. I. 4.

19. ELFRED REX. Bust as above.

<sup>3</sup> OTRHTMVND. One pellet only at sides of lozenge; O and T in legend transposed; N D joined.

20. + AELFRED REX SAX. Bust as above.

LVLLA MONETA. No pellet at sides of lozenge.

21. ELFRED RE. Bust as above.

LIOLVVLF MONETA. At each side of the lozenge is what resembles a Saxon Y.

There are fragments of two other coins of this type; in both Alfred is styled REX SAX.; the moneyer of one is EÐLE, and there is a cross, instead of the pellets, at one side only of the lozenge; the moneyer's name of the other ends in LF., and there is a cross at each side of the lozenge.

22. ELFRED + Bust to right.

ÆTLLEAȝA. Three limbs of a cross, a beaded line extending from the end of each limb to the edge of the coin.—Pl. I. 5.

There is only one coin of this type; nor have we ever seen another similar, either of Alfred, or of any other prince.

23. ÆLFRED REX. Bust to the right, hair erect.

ÆDEL VF MO in two lines, having between them a monogram of, probably, the name of the mint, of which we

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<sup>3</sup> Moneyers' names not in Ruding.

acknowledge our inability to give a satisfactory explanation. It may possibly have been intended for Londini civitas or Siftas; the F was frequently used in this word on the coins of Eadgar, see Ruding, XX. 4.—Pl. I. 6.

24. EL FR ED RE. Cross.

LIIII L◊LLA in two lines, with a monogram between, which we suppose to contain the name of a moneyer; the upper and lower lines being probably the name of the mint, Lincoln. This city is named upon the coins of Eadgar, about sixty years after the time of Alfred; but it also appears upon those bearing the name of Saint Martin, which we suppose to have been struck within thirty years after Alfred: it is not, therefore, improbable, that a mint was established in that city as early as the date of the above coin. The types of both these coins were before unknown.—Pl. I. 7.

25. ÆLFRED REX. Cross within a small circle.

Inscription of unknown characters, in two lines, with three crosses between, one above, and one below.—Pl. I. 8.

This type was hitherto unknown; there are three specimens.

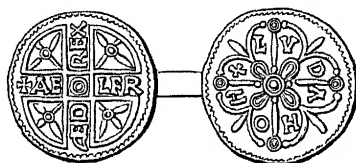
26. + AELFRED REX SÆXONVM in four lines.

EXA read downwards.—Pl. I. 9.

On another specimen (27) of this type, which is unfortunately only a fragment, the two lower letters alone of the reverse appear, IN. This type does not resemble any piece of Alfred, except the large one which is figured in "The Silver Coins of England" (Pl. XIII. 178), and which can scarcely be considered as a coin. It is probable that the letters on the reverses indicate the place of mintage, EXA Exeter; and though the first letter of the other is missing, we may conjecture it to be Winchester mint, of which the earliest hitherto known record is in the reign of Athelstan.

27.\* + AELFRE DREX. placed within the arms of a cross, the angles of which inclose a florid ornament.

+ LVDA MON. within, a florid ornament.



This is the coin alluded to in page 11 as having been communicated by Mr. Assheton while this paper was in the press; it is very unlike any previously known coin of Alfred, resembling somewhat, in the cruciform arrangement of the obverse, the reverses of his predecessors Ethelwlf and Æthelbearht; and on its reverse, some of the florid types of Offa.

28. ELFRED REX. (retrograde). Small cross.

∴ CREN. + Cross, pellet in each angle, between V T.—  
Pl. I. 10.

Of this type, hitherto unknown, there are two specimens. The workmanship is very rude, and they can scarcely be considered genuine coins of Alfred, struck by his authority, but the fabrications of some false coiner; but we are not sufficiently acquainted with the practices of such persons in those days, to be able to explain the mode of manufacturing, or the motive of issuing, unauthorised pieces, of a value scarcely inferior to those of the general currency of the country; and yet it can scarcely be admitted, that coins so barbarous in execution as the above two pieces, and so blundered in the inscriptions as some hereafter to be noticed, could have issued from the established royal mints. The meaning of the letters upon the reverse have

eluded explanation; they are copied from French coins, which have hitherto been of extreme rarity, but of which the present deposit contains many hundreds, noticed in a future page.

29. AEL FRE DREX. Cross, legend divided into three parts.  
+ ADEL VLF MO in two lines; three crosses between, pellet above and below.—Pl. I. 11.

30. +EL FR ED RE. Cross, legend divided into four parts.  
ÆLFꝛ ALD. in two lines, pellet between.—Pl. I. 12.

31. ÆLFRED REX. Cross, pellet in each angle; legend undivided.

EADV VALD in two lines; pellet within two triplets between. Pl. I. 13. It is very rarely that pellets are introduced with the cross in the obverse of the coins of this type.

The above are the three principal varieties of a type of which there are about six hundred and thirty specimens in this deposit. They vary in the mode of distributing the letters of the legend, in the spelling of the names, in the neatness of the workmanship, and in the number, form, and arrangement of the ornaments which appear upon the reverse. The king's name is variously spelt, as in the above specimens, with E. Æ. or AE.; some of the letters are occasionally transposed or upside down, and the + is sometimes placed at the beginning, sometimes at the end of the legend, serving both for the christian symbol, and the last letter of the word REX.; sometimes, but rarely, both cross and letter appear; sometimes the words are retrograde. In one instance the king's name is mis-written EAELF; in another EL ZH RE ED.; this last may, indeed, be perhaps intended for Ethelstan.

The moneyers' names which appear upon coins of this type in this deposit, are as follows:—

<sup>3</sup> ABENEL <sup>4</sup>	<sup>3</sup> EADVVALD
ÆDELVLF MO	<sup>3</sup> — LDVVLf.
ÆELFSTAN	<sup>3</sup> EEBER MON
ÆELFVALD	<sup>3</sup> — WLF MONE
<sup>3</sup> ÆDELSTAN	<sup>3</sup> — VVLF MO
<sup>3</sup> — RED MO	<sup>3</sup> — ƿVLF
<sup>3</sup> ALVYDA	<sup>3</sup> — MLF <sup>4</sup>
<sup>3</sup> AVH OEF. (Ravlf Mo ?)	<sup>3</sup> — VLF MON.
BEDRERN.	<sup>3</sup> EDELSTAN
<sup>3</sup> — ALSTAN	<sup>3</sup> EDELVNE MO.
<sup>3</sup> — LSTAN	<sup>3</sup> — INE MO
<sup>3</sup> — RHTERE. <sup>4</sup>	<sup>3</sup> — LF MO
<sup>3</sup> — ORHMÆRN.	<sup>3</sup> — SR. GELDA
<sup>3</sup> — ORMMERM.	<sup>3</sup> — RED MO or MON <sup>5</sup>
<sup>3</sup> — RNRED	<sup>3</sup> ELDA ME FEC. <sup>4</sup>
<sup>3</sup> — BERH	<sup>3</sup> ÆELFVALD
<sup>3</sup> — NVALD MO.	<sup>3</sup> FERLYS
<sup>3</sup> BIORNRED	<sup>3</sup> LARINE MO
<sup>3</sup> BOFA MONE (Boza Rud.)	GODA MON
<sup>3</sup> — RA MON	<sup>3</sup> GVÐHERE
<sup>3</sup> BRIDARD	<sup>3</sup> HALDBERE (Berehald ?)
<sup>3</sup> BVLA MON	<sup>3</sup> HEAVVLf
<sup>3</sup> — RNEREA	<sup>3</sup> — REMOD MO
<sup>3</sup> BYRNELM	<sup>3</sup> — LI LI (Ruding has
<sup>3</sup> LADBERHE (Cuthbert ?)	HLVILA)
<sup>3</sup> CIRESRIEN.	<sup>3</sup> — REFERD
EVÐBERHT <sup>5</sup>	<sup>3</sup> — VVLF
<sup>3</sup> — VVLF	<sup>3</sup> HRE TID.
<sup>3</sup> — NEVLf	<sup>3</sup> — AEAM.
<sup>3</sup> DEALLA MO	<sup>3</sup> HEREMVND
— INL.	<sup>3</sup> HOIE AVIð.
<sup>3</sup> — LA MON	<sup>3</sup> HVNBERHT
DIARVALD MO.	<sup>3</sup> IAIHI SERYS
<sup>3</sup> — LD MO. (VA omitted)	<sup>3</sup> IDIA IOM.
<sup>3</sup> DVDIL MON	<sup>3</sup> IENERAM
<sup>3</sup> — NNA MONETA (Dvnn	<sup>3</sup> IILELIE
Rud.)	<sup>3</sup> IVDELBAND. <sup>4</sup>
<sup>3</sup> — INL MO	<sup>3</sup> LVDE MON
<sup>3</sup> EAETAN	<sup>3</sup> — EI MO
<sup>3</sup> EVICVVALD	<sup>3</sup> — IL MON
<sup>3</sup> EADVALD	<sup>3</sup> — LLA MONET
<sup>3</sup> — EALD MO	<sup>3</sup> VVDMAM.

<sup>3</sup> Moneyers' names not in Ruding. <sup>4</sup> Ethelstan's moneyers.

<sup>5</sup> Of this moneyer there are nearly 130 specimens.

<sup>3</sup> OSVVL MO  
<sup>3</sup> YVNHERE  
<sup>3</sup> SAMZON  
<sup>3</sup> ZILEVVALD  
<sup>3</sup> SIMYN ME FEC.  
<sup>3</sup> ZTFANVS  
<sup>3</sup> TILEVVNE  
 ———VVINE  
<sup>3</sup> ———VOIE  
<sup>3</sup> —RVEALD MO  
<sup>3</sup> ———ALD MO

<sup>3</sup> VILBAD  
<sup>3</sup> ———BALD  
<sup>3</sup> VVINE MO.  
<sup>3</sup> ———IF MON  
<sup>3</sup> — NBERHT  
<sup>3</sup> — YFBERHT  
<sup>3</sup> FANBERHT  
<sup>3</sup> F. BERET  
<sup>3</sup> VVINIGERS  
<sup>3</sup> — LFRED

There are a few other coins which, as they are of the same type, have the same moneyers as Alfred's coins, and resemble them in workmanship, may be mentioned here, though it is difficult to trace upon them any resemblance to that monarch's name.

32. **WEXL+RECH.** cross.

FANB ERHT in two lines; cross above and below; between, pellet between two crosses.—Pl. I. 14.

On a similar coin we have the moneyer <sup>3</sup> VVLF RIEDI

33. **DIIFTI...HIED.** cross.

<sup>3</sup> EDELV LF M◇. in two lines, pellet between; five pellets above, and perhaps, below.

This last is, probably, a corruption of a coin of Archbishop Plegmund.

34. Of the coins with the London monogram, this deposit affords only twenty-three specimens, of which one only bears a moneyer's name, and that, one which does not occur in Ruding's list. HEAE VVLF. (Pl. II. 15). There is a fragment also on which the word *moneta* appears. There is not any thing remarkable in these coins, except some variations in the costume, four specimens of which, differing from those hitherto engraved, appear in the accompanying plates. Pl. II. 16, 17, 18, 19. It is also remarkable, that out of

<sup>3</sup> Moneyers' names not in Ruding.



these twenty-three specimens, there are twenty-two different sets of dies.

35. Of this type there were said to be two or three half-pence, but except one, they by some means disappeared from the general mass which came into the possession of the Duchy of Lancaster, and there has consequently not been an opportunity of examining them, nor, indeed, of tracing into whose hands they have fallen; one, however, from the liberality of Mr. Assheton, is in the British Museum, and the supposition that such coins had been issued, is now fully established. The workmanship is rude, and the legend of the obverse is merely AELF. Weight, 10 grains.—Pl. II. 21.

In this place, on account of the London monogram, which does not occur upon any other coins than those of Alfred, must be noticed a very singular piece, which it is difficult to explain. The workmanship is exceedingly rude.

36. BOLT EROT Bust to the right, filletted, no drapery.  
R London monogram. Pl. II. 20.

37. Of the coins of the Oxford type there are fifty-four specimens, almost all varying from each other in some slight particulars, as the form and transposition of the letters, blundered readings, and insertion of ornaments. BERNVALD is the only moneyer whose name appears upon coins of this type. The coin represented in Pl. II. 22. is one of the very few which reads correctly, and figures 23, 24, shew how the legend is sometimes blundered by the transposing, reversing, and substituting letters, and by retrograde readings.

38. There are also five specimens of a type from the same mint, and closely allied to the former, but varying a little by placing between the lines of the inscription on the reverse, a long cross raised on steps, and having a pellet between each limb. See Pl. II. 26.

This variation was unknown before the discovery of the present deposit.

There are two coins which, in the arrangement of the legends, resemble these Oxford coins; and the names may, perhaps, be intended for that of Alfred, but it were hopeless to guess what may be the meaning or intention of the other characters. Pl. II. 25.

39. Of the Canterbury type there are about one hundred and ten specimens, including some which are so blundered as to be scarcely, and others not at all, intelligible. Some of these have the legends so utterly unlike the usual coins, that they can with difficulty be believed to have issued from any authorized mint; they appear, however, to be of the proper weight and fineness, and the transition from the correct reading to the most blundered is so gradual and imperceptible, that there does not appear to be any possibility of drawing a line of demarcation between the genuine coins and supposed imitations. The type of all these pieces is so nearly the same, that it is not necessary to repeat the description, but merely to give the inscriptions of the obverse and reverse, that the reader may be able to form some idea of the infinite variety of blunders which occur upon these coins.

ELERED REX ORO  
 —FDER DEX —  
 —RED REX —  
 AEFER+ — DORO  
 —LFRED REX DORO  
 ELFRED — —  
 —ED — —  
 AELFRED REX DO  
 ELFRED REX DORO  
 — — —  
 — — —  
 — — —  
 — — —

BDVE ENIO  
 BIAERD MO.  
 BIRIVAD NO  
 BIRIVALD MO.  
 BVRNVALD MO Pl. II. 27.  
 BARNVALD —  
 DIARVALD —  
 — — — O  
 DVNNINC MO  
 EADVALD MO  
 EDELSTAN MO  
 HEREFRED MO.  
 HVHFRED MO.

AELFRED REX DORO  
LFRED REX DORO

TIRVALD MO.  
FLARD FD MO.

The above specimens are inscribed with tolerable correctness; the following display almost every variety of transposition and blunders.

ETERDEVOROE  
EDRNEVTIORO  
ÆTERDEVNORO  
LF DORO HVDED  
ELEDNRVORO  
—FD REV DORO  
—HRV DORO ER

—RD RE VORO  
—EVNOROC  
—VORO EN  
—DER PE+ORO  
ERDEL H VORO

—NEARE OROB  
ELFDRER DORO  
AFTLP+P· EX DORO

ALERT+REX —  
EEVHIORO EDR.  
REL DORO VLHD A·E.  
RFL — AE

ELH DORO VNEDR  
AEIEI+ÆEX DORO (retrograde)  
IREDRNDE+ORO  
ELFRD EVREV ORO  
RDI VEPI+EVI ORO

RLEX+FROEDOR  
REDORO HDRND  
REDORO ND RNR.  
—NR ND  
—ND RN DR  
—NR ND  
D+RFIEA RODO EX  
REFDVRHA ED RE

BVRLI ED MO.  
BRVN — —  
BERIV EDI MO  
BAERN EDE MO.  
BVRE ED MO  
BRVN — —  
BREIL — —  
BRNA — —  
BRVEI — —  
BEVEI — —  
BIAER ED —  
BREN ED —  
BVRE ND —  
BRAEA ED MO  
BDEIEÆ MO  
BIHRNI AND MO.  
BIRIVAD MO

—LD MO.  
BIRIV OMDIA  
—ÆHΛ IID MO.  
BREIE ED MO  
BVREH EDE MO.  
BERVHLED —  
DIVVALD IO.  
DVIRVE ALD MO.  
BRIVED MO.  
BVREB. MO.  
CERMAN —  
FELZTAN MO.  
ELF — —  
EHZTAN MO  
EDELVINE MO.  
BEVRL EDI —

REFDVRHAED RE	EÐRVE ED MO
—IVFFVID FIEH	TIDVIPI AD MO.
——ELVIÐ——	TIDVÆAD MO
—VF DD L REF DIV	BNRIARD MO

## ALFRED'S HALFPENNIES.

Previous to the discovery of this deposit, the existence of halfpennies of Alfred was scarcely more than suspected. I have already mentioned (p. 18) that there were found one or two of such pieces with the London monogram, and now proceed to describe others of different types.

Of the Oxford mint was found only one specimen; of the names of the king and the mint there can be little doubt; but the name of the moneyer it is too difficult to explain. The arrangement of the names varies a little from that upon the pennies, where the name of the king is placed between that of the mint; while upon this halfpenny it is found with that of the moneyer, leaving the reverse to be occupied only with the name of the city.

40. DÆLTFÆ between IEITIE and ID MO. in three lines.  
ONΣNEODRA in two lines, with three small crosses  
between. Pl. II. 28.

41. The specimens resembling the Canterbury type are only three, and they could scarcely be recognised as coins of Alfred, if there were not the pennies with their gradual accumulation of blunders to illustrate them.

DRNRE VORO	BRVNEÐ MO Pl. III. 29.
ERNVDOROE	BVE E MNO
REX EOLO EP	BNREAD MO.

42. Of the ordinary type like the pennies, described in p. 15, there are seven specimens, which read with tolerable correctness, and have the names of the following moneyers:—

LVDBERHT  
 EADVVALD  
 ꝛ. BERHT Pl. III. 30.  
 HRIꝥ 7C MO. (perhaps BEREHALD).

43. The following are so blundered that the readings of both obverse and reverse are placed before the reader.

ALFDEN RXX	RAINGALD 7O.
ELERODIOE	EDLA LN MO
EIRIRRIE	EAIWVALD retrograde
EREDR	EILBAÐ
ETFRDENYRD retrograde.	DRVIAD MO

It is remarkable that amongst all these coins of Alfred, amounting to nearly 860, there is not one of that type which closely resembles that of the Mercian kings. See Rud. xv. 1—5. Silver coins of England, 172, 173.

#### EADWEARD THE ELDER, 901—925.

44. Of the pennies of this king, there are forty-five specimens, of which, six only are of the type which bears his bust, and these have the names of the moneyers.

LVDBERHT. Pl. III. 31.	DVDIL MON
ÆDERED MO	VVLFRED MO
DVDIL MONE	

45. Thirty-eight are of his more common type, having his name and titles on the obverse as a legend, with a small cross in the centre of the type; the reverse has the moneyer's name in two lines, interspersed with crosses, pellets, &c. The moneyers' names are:—

ÆDELSTAN	BVGA	VVLFHEARD
—RED	LVDBERHT	—RED
ADEL+VLF	DVDIL	—NBERHT
BERNVALD	EADVVALD	
BYRNELM Pl. III. 32.	VVLFARD	

The remaining specimen of this king's coins is very interesting, as it styles him king of the Saxons, whereas, upon all hitherto discovered, he is styled merely king; and instead of a moneyer's name on the reverse, is that of the mint, Bath, the only locality named upon any of his coins. The earliest piece upon which the name of this city had hitherto appeared, was one of Eadweard's successor, Æthelstan.

46. EADVVEARD REX SAXONVM. In four lines.

BAD. Above and below is a cross between two pellets.  
Pl. III. 33.

This coin much resembles that of Ælfred, Pl. I. 9.

47. There is only one specimen of the halfpenny of this reign found in this deposit; in type it resembles the two already known. The moneyer's name is VVNERHT.

It may be remarked, that not a single coin of this reign was found with the foliage ornaments, the bird, buildings, or the hand of Providence; whence it may be concluded that these types were issued in a later period of his reign, and after the interment of this hoard of treasure; it will be observed too, that the workmanship of the coins of these types much more resembles that of the coins of his successors Ethelstan, Eadmund, &c. than of those which are above described, and therefore probably struck in an early period of his reign.

#### ST. EADMUND.

Of all the coins here discovered, connected with the English series, those of St. Eadmund are the most numerous, amounting to about 1770. The type consists of the letter A on the obverse, with the name of the sainted king as legend; on the reverse is a small cross, with the name of a moneyer. Sometimes, but rarely, a pellet appears in

each angle of the cross, and pellets are sometimes introduced to decorate the letter A. The spelling of the names is so various, from omission, insertion, and transposition of letters, as well as sometimes from their formation, particularly of the letter M, that a mere list of moneyers in a proper orthography would be difficult to form, as well as unsatisfactory to read, I shall, therefore, endeavour to give them as they exist upon the coins, as accurately as the printer's fount will allow. The list is extremely long, because it was thought expedient to present to the reader all the variations in the mode of writing the names of the Martyr and the moneyer, and to repeat the peculiar mode of spelling the one, when it occurs in connexion with a different mode of spelling the other. No such extended list has appeared of any series, and, perhaps, upon the present occasion, its length must be justified only by the desire of shewing by one such list, how infinite are the blundered readings upon some Saxon coins, and of giving the collector a clue to the reducing to a right reading the strange inscriptions which he will occasionally find upon ancient coins. Not that the clue here afforded will be always sufficient, as may be proved by reference to the last twenty or thirty names which appear in the list. There is another purpose aimed at in the great extension of the list, which is to satisfy collectors that the various readings are merely blunders, and not enigmas, as supposed by M. Lelewel. He seems to imagine that all these incorrect readings arise from the desire of unstable monarchs to insinuate what they dared not assert; and to issue coins resembling in type and appearance those of some more established potentate, but containing in a cryptographic, furtive, and anagrammatic form, their own name and title. Such pieces he calls enigmatic coins, and takes much pains

to explain several of them; but with a sad want of success, as may be perceived by reference to his 2nd vol. page 87, where, upon a coin which reads, retrograde, RLEGEMVN-DORO he fails to find the names of Plegmund and Dornbernia, but fancies that he discovers the concealed words, Edgar Rex Angl. This illustration will, doubtless, be considered fatal to the enigmatic system, which it is to be lamented should disfigure a work which, in other respects, evinces great industry, and conveys much information.

SCEADMVND R.	SCEADMVND RE.
———IOIVNDE	ABBOE MNIIE
———	———MNIIRE
———ADMVND RE	———NEL MONEA
SCIADMVNDE	ABHOE MIIE
———E	———
SCEADIOIVNDE	ABOE
———IOVNI	———MNIIE
———YNI	ABONEL MONE.
———II	———LO: A.
SCLA:DHIE	———
SCEADIOIAIII	ABBONOE IME.
E:IOA:VDNA:L	———HIE
SCEADIOIVNDE	———ME
———	———MIE
———RE	———MRAE
———	———MRAIE
———E	———MRE
48. ———RE	———MRIE. Pl.III.34.
———E	APBOEITHIE
———IIVIDI+I	ALNOIINOM.
49. ———MVND RE	AbALBERT NE Pl.III.35.
———IE	ADALBERT MIE
———D RE	AbALBERT MONE
———NIIDE	ADALAR MO
50. ———IID	———Pl.III.36.
SCEAIDMVI	———BER NE
———NVM	———
———DMVN	———TE.
SCIANIID	———
———I R	———
———IIE	———



SCEAIDMVNE	ADALBERT M
SCIANIID RE	ADAR MONET.
SCEADMVND R	ADELART MO.
—HVHD RE	—BERT ME F [37.
51. —I+IVND RE	— — FC Pl.III.
— — —	— — ELIC
— — — REX	— — EEIC
S-CEADI+IVND RE	— — A — ELC
SCEADMVND RE	— — T — FEC
2-CEADI+IVND RE	— — BRT NE FEC
SCEADMVND R	ADIRET MONETA
SCIADIOIVNDE	ADITE MIIE
SCEADVND RE	ADRADS VONEL.
—INYMD	—VS VV
—VID	— — MO
—VMD	— — —
—MD R	— — AAO
—VMD	— — YYO
—DMVND PC	— — VVOE
—RI	— — YYOI
—NVDE	— — VVOI
—INVMD	— — —
— — — R	— — —
— — — RE	— — —
— — — DMND —	— — — H.
— — — IN MR	— — — YYOI [38.
52. — — — EADMVN	— — — VVONE Pl.III.
— — — ADMVMD RE	— — — —
2CEADI+IVND RE	— — — —
SCECADMVND —	— — — —
SCIDIOIYMDE	— — — —
SCEADMVNDI RE	— — — MONE
— — — REX IP.	— — — VVONE
— — — —	— — — —L
— — — RE.+. .	— — — —
— — — —	— — — VONET
— — — I RE	— — — MOT
— — — IMVND REDX	— — — —
— — — NMD R	ADRAVS VVOE. VVOI.
— — — —	VVOIE
— — — DMVMD RE	ADRAVS VVONE
— — — INMD R	—VS — — IE
— — — DMVND R	ADVS VONRE
— — — INMD R	ARADVS VVOI
— — — DMVND RE	ADRADVS ME FECIT.
— — — IYIYN	AEDINVS VN

SCEADYIND RE	AIEMNET MONAO
LIIVIIQAIOS	AIQAIQIIEE
SCCALIMYNR	AIROED RVME
SCEADMVNIE	ALBRT NIAOE
ECIAO—QA	ALVS VVOEE
SCEA·I·NM·I·	·ANS·ER·ED M
——-INVMI	ANSICAR IO & IOI
——-NVMI	——- IOI
——-DMNIE	——- —
——-VNE	——- —
SCIADMVNE	——- —
——- —	——-DAR ——
SCQAD+SEII	——-CAR ——
SCEADMVND. R	——- —
——-IN VII	——- O
SCIADMVNE	ANIICAR IOIY
——- —	ANTIAR IOI YI
——-MVHIE	——- —
——-NT	——- OI YI
SCECADMVNI	ANSIER MOE
——- —	——-MOIE
——-ADMVHI	——-HOII
——-CADMVNDE	——-MON
——-ADMVNDE	——-HOII
——-CADMVHDE	——-MONEI & MONET.
——-ADMVND RE	——-NONETAI
——-EADMVND REX	——-HONETAI
——-CADMVHDE	——-HONTA
——-EADMVNDE R	——-HONTA
——- — REX	ANSIGER MONETA
——-CADMVHDE	AIISNRB IOITRA
——-ADIVIVN R	AOI ∴ RA III IVI·I·∴
SCIAIIVIE	——-ABERTI
——-IIVDIR	——-DBER M
SCEADMVN	——-DBERM
——-IDMVNE	——-ALBERTE
——-IYIYI	——-I & AOALBERTII
——-DMVND RE	——-NE
——-IIVIID REX P	——- — DAIE
——-MVNIE	——-NHE & NIE
——-HVND REX.	——-HI
——-NIIDE	——-BIERA & AOALBIERT
——-IDNIVIII	——-TE
——-DIVMN	——-EDINVIVN.
——-NIIDE	——-LBIERIA
——-IYIIR	——-RAIII IYI

SCEADIYIVN RE	AOLBRANI IYIE &
———IVIYN R	AOLBRANIIME
———ENVRE (retrograde)	AOLBRAIII IYIE &
———DMVNIE	AOLBRIIIIIYIE
SCLADIYIYIR	AOLRRT NIIE
SCEADIOIVN RE	———BRT NIME &
———ADINYND RE	AOLBRTNIIME
———AINMD R	———ERIIIIYIE
———YIYID	ARBRONOENÆ.
———IYID R	ARYS VVOEIL
———ADIYII R	ARVS ——— & VVOIII
———IDMVNDE	ARYS ——— & Pl. III.
53. ———DMYI	VVOEIII [39.]
———DIYII R.	ARYS VVOEIII
———IVIYII R	———YY———
———NY	ASTEN MONET.
———MVND RE	BADOAAIE &
———DNVN	BADOAHEN
———IINVN	BADOAAIE
SCIADMVNE	———MNE
H·SRCAIIVII·L	———ANEN
SCEDMVNDE RE	BASIC ME FELIT
———ADMVND —	BERINCARI
———+DNV RE	———ICARI
———ADMVN RI	———
———MVN R	———
———NIID REP.	BESLIN MINET
———NVIID REX I	———MNETA
———IIVIID ——— P.	BESLOIN MNPA
———NIID RE	BOME CN MON
———	———A
———MVND REX	——— & MONI
———IIVIID REX P & IP.	———
SEECADMVND RE	BOIYIICN IYION
SCEADMVND RI	BOSECIM IYIO
———GADMVND REP.	———N MO
———ADI+IVND RE	———MOINA
———MVND REX NP.	BOSECIN MOINTT
	BOSECIN MONA
	BOSECIN ———E
	BOSECIN ———TA
	———
	———INR.

SCEADHIIID REX P	BOSECIN MONRA.
———MVND ——— IP.	———TA.
———MYMD	3-BNIYTDNYSE
———IVIVIVID RE	——— &
SNĒADIYI Y IYI EL	NYSHE.
SCEADMVMR	3-BNIYTDNYSHIE
54. ———YMD RE	———IE
———N RE	———TDNYS NE PI.
———HVD —	CHENAPA MON. [III.40.
———MVND R	———E
———HVND RE:.	———
———MYMD	———
———DNVND RE	———ME FECIT
ICEADMVIOI	CVNRHETE
SCEADMYNI	CYNRNET IYIE
———IIYN	CEANIYIDIE
SCIANIIDR	LIAHCIEV.
ICEADMVDE	CIAHMIVHIOE
SCCAIIMN	LIVAILIVRH
SCEYDMANDR	DVEGMONDOT
———IYIYNHVT	DVIYINVNEROT
———ADIVN RI	DAEMONDM MI.
———IYI YN RI	———MOT
———MVN RI	———I. & MTI
———IIVIID REXI	———
———EMVND REX NR	DAEM. MONETA
———CADNVMD RE	DVCENONDE ME
———EADMVND RE	DAGEMOND MONET
———E REX INR	———
———EVDMAND R	DVGEMONDOT.
———EADMVND RE	DACEMONE MONETA
———YND —	DAGEMON ON EIT.
SCIADMYNT	DACIEMVND ME F
SCEADMVND ENR	DAIEMND MTA
———AINYM	———OND MO.
———EADIVVN RI	———
———MVNDE R	———A &
———	MOTA & OA
———RE P.	DAIEMONDM MOA
———E	———MOI & NO
———YND R	———
———VND RE	——— &
———	MONETA & MOTA
———EX NR	DAIEMONDM MOTA
———R	———

SCEADMVN RI	DAEIYIOND MTI
—AINVIYID	DAIEIVIOND NO
—ADIHVND RE	——MOND NOI
——MYRNE	——MOND——&NOIA
——INVNE	——IYIOND——A
—EADYIND RE	——EMOIETIVION ꝛ.
—CVNRDN	——ND VNE
—ADMVND RE	——ET MONA
—EADMVND R	——T ——
—ADIIIVIINE	——VND MONE
55. ———IVIVND RIS	Pl. III. 41.
OCEARMVNE	——NOIYEDNOT
DAIENVOME RINE	——MERNOT.
SCEDAIIOIVMDIE	———DVIMOI
——ADMVND REL	——HOND MONTA
——EDMVI	DEGEIYNDII
——ADMVND RE	——MVND MONETA
———E REX INR	———
——DI+IVN RE	DEHVTÆNOÆ
——XDNV —	DEINVND & DEIMVND
——ADMVND RE	MONEA & MONETA
———YD —	DEINOLT ME FEC
SCNDVIYIONE	DEOIVIHVNHAÆ
ꝛSCNVNVET	DNOVMDAII—
SCEADNVDE	DOHRNIEISF
———IYIVNDE	DꝛOIYIE VIONET
———MVNDE RE	EADRET MONETA
——— —	EDVVINVS ME FEC
———I RE	EDYLFVS ME FECIT.
NCEAIDIYIVN R	EIONDAEMVN IVI.
SCLAMYN I	ELOFROED RN.
———	ERATINOFINO
SCEAINVMD	ERDNYLNEYI
ꝛCADMVIVID RIE	ERDHVFIÆVS
HSEADMVND RE	ERGEMONDIA & ERGE-
SCEADIIYN	MOND MONEA.
SCIANIID R	ERIAE CIV.
SCEADMVNE	———
———NVHE	ERLEFREDVS
———MVN ERF	———ANNIO
LDRENIDAN	ERSALT MONI.
———AL	———M.
———DAAL	———N & FRALI
	MON
	ERSAL MON retrograde

SCLADIIYIET	EYRIVIOBIADT.
SCEADMVND R	FREDEMUND NO
_____ REX	_____ MO.
_____ I RE	_____ MOT
NCINNDACECS	_____ MVR IVO
SCEADINYI	GISLEFREDO.
56. _____ NIE	_____ Pl. III. 42.
_____ MVM	_____ & GISLEFREDO. A.
EISINMVDCI	_____ R. AA
SCEADMVND RE	GRANOVNDO
57. _____ HVHD	GRIME FECIT MO.
_____ ND	_____ N MO ME FECIT P. IV. 43.
_____ MVD RE	_____ MO
_____ ND RE.	_____ MONETA
_____ D REX	GVNDBERT MON & MONE.
_____ N RE	HAIEBERT MOA
_____ D REX	_____
_____ CADMVND	HAMIN MONE
SEAIDMVNDE	HART AAARI
SCEANIYID	HFRVDOIL
_____ EADIYIVII RI	HEFHILX REX E
_____ +IVI	HEHINX
_____ AIDNRE	HLVDOYIDYN
_____ NIYID	_____
_____ DIYII	HNEFTDEO
_____ MVMDE	HRHIVADIIYS NE
ESDANEMRVNE	HODVMRBEDO
SCIAIIYIE	HVSCAM MO.
_____ NIID RE	_____ M. M. O
SCEADMVND	IAOLD E LTIE
SIECEADIII	_____
SCEADMVNE	_____ FILTHIL
H.SRCAIIYII: E	_____ ILT ME & IAORDI-ILT
	ME
SCCAEIMVII RI	IAOLDHET MEI
SCECADNVRND	IAE. . NONHOE
SCIANIIDR	ICHAIDAIE
SCADHVND I E	IEMSODHR DOT
SCEAINVMD	IOHANNEM
_____ YM	_____ MI
ICEADMVDEI	IOMB IVINIOIE
SCEADIOIVNET	ISIEMVNDRIOT
SCCAIMVNR	LAIROEDBVME
SCEVDIOIVNE	RMVARTINVNOI. MARTINVN
	MARTINVNI. IYIARTNNII
_____ ADMVN	MARTINVS

SCEADIOIVNET	MARTHIVTSD
ECADMVMD RIE	MEVÆREH
—ADMVMD —	—NÆVN
(retrograde)	
SCEADMAD & SCE-	OANDDERT ME
ADMVD RX.	
MILO MEEETS	OANDDERT —
SCEADMVND RI	ODOMONERLIAx
—IIYVN R	ODVLBEIYI RE. RO. & ROI
—MVN R	—R MON.
—LIIYVN R	—MOIR
—DMVND REXI	OsvLBEROI
—E	—VLBERT MOI
—IYN R	ODVLBNR MO & MOI
—MVND RE	—F ME FECIT
—YNDE	—VS ME F
—IDMVND.	OHEONEAIIAE.
—DIOIVIIDI	OID MONEAIIAI
—eVDIYIAND	OIVIT BERETO.
—ADMVD REI	OIIVIONAIIITH
ITCEADMVNIII	ONINONAEII
SCEADMVNI	ONHONAIIA or AI or AII
—IDMVND RE	OIIINONEAIIAI
H.SRCAIIVII: E	ONNONAIIAT
SCEADM.V.NI	OIIINONAIIAIRI
CEADVNVNR	—HEANA
SCEAIDMVND RL	OIIHONEAIIIEI or AIIAI
—DMVND RE	—IAIX
SCLAMVNI	OIIHOMAIRI
SCEeADMVND RE	OIIHONEAIIA+
—ADMVND RE	OZVVLf MONETA
—AIDMIYN	OTBER. T IYI
58. —IIYIYND	—T IYI. O Pl. IV. 44.
CTIOBIIAICS	—IYDO (retrograde)
SCEAIDMVND	OTDR MONI.
SCAVOEVI	OTIE MOISIE
SCEA. + DOM. E	O-B ANIOF ME
—DIOIYNE	O-IBINIOIYIE
—MVD RE	—VIHEYIE & O-IBVINIOME
—IDMIND	O-IBYINI OME
—DIOMNE	O-IBVINIOME
—IDMVND	O-IBVINIOME
SCIADNVDRIE	—
SCEADMVMD R	—
—D REI	—IE

FIOCIVMCIAECS	O-IBVI.:. NOME.
SCEADIIYVD RE	OTIBYINROME
——INIYIID R	OYRAN IYI.:.IE & IYIO.:. &
	MOIE
——IVIVNE	OYRAN MO
——DIYIVNI	—— IYIO
——IOIYN	—— IE
——IIYIID	PARYS YYOEIL
——DMVND R	RATHER MONETA &
	RATHERVS MEC
——IDMVNDE	HEART MODI
——	—— VIOD
——N	—— I
——DE	—— I & VVODI. &
	VVODII
——IINVM.	HEART VODII (retrograde)
——ADMVD RE	REMICIVS ME F
——N —	HERA MODIE
——IDMVNDE	—— IIE.
——DNVN	——
——IDMVNDE	—— R MODI
——DIHVND RE	——
EISINIXIVDCI	WISLEAN LOI
59. SCEADIIHVND RE	—— FA MOE & MOIE PL. IV. [45.
——MVN RI	——
——INM R	RISLELA NOE
——DIHVND RE	WISLELA —
——INMDR	——
H·SRCAIIVII:E	RISLELA —
SCEADIIHVNI	WISLELA NOI & NOIE
——IYIVNDI	WISLELA MOEL
——MYD·I	ROBETVS MO.:.
	ROIDIBERT MO.
SCLADNVIE retro-	SEDOMERENYIY
grade	
SCE+DNV RE	SEHVTAE NOAE
——ADMVND IIE	SEMOND NONETA
——NIYID & DE	—— NO & NOE
——DIHV	—— NOE
——MVNDIE	——
——E	SEIYIOND NOE
——NIYDIE	——
CEADMVNREST	SERMYD NCEOT.
LCE·AQ·NVITI	SEMONQ NOEN.
SC·EADN·DY·I·E	S·IAE·FA MON.
LRDIIVIDAFCI	SILWOND NONE



SEADMVNDIE	SILWOND NONE
SCEADHYYIIDHETI	SICMVND MONETI
———HVND III	SIEHOHD NONET
———MVND RE	———HOND MONETAI.
———I & DE	———MVND MOE
———R.	———OND MONE
———RE (re-	———VND ——— &
trograde)	SIGEHYYIID NONEAD.
———AIYINID RE	———MYND MOT. (retrograde)
———DNVDE	SIGEMVND EI
———MVND RE	———NONEA P &
———HVN —	SIMVND NONETA
———MVND —	SIMVNDVS NONIT
CEADVNM R	———S MONETA
SCEADMVNDIE	SNEFREN MHA
———IDMVNDE	SIEHOHD NONET.
———DHYIII	STEN MONEX
———VNE	———PMAES (both retrograde)
———IYID RLI	———HANZI
———DIYIYDI	TBYINROMEID
———MVBR	———I
———INVND R	———IOMER
———MVND RE	TEDREDO MONE
SAENNVOMEDIII	———VVINVS ME FC
SCEADMVHIE	VDARENOMED
———DHYVEIII	YSCA MONETA
———ADMVND	··VTFIAOFEI+ & ··VTFIAOFEI.
———ODMVND RE	VNDELANONET
———AIDIYVNE	VVALLER MONET.
———DMVND RE	VVANDEFRED
ESCEADMVND	VVIDALD NONE (both retrograde)
SCEADMVNDEN	———BOLDSIE
HSRCAHYIF	———VSIE
ECEADNVHDT	———
SCEADNVHD RE··	———VLD MONE
———MDRVE	———EDVIR NOT
———VND RE	———LF MONET.
———EADMVN —	———
DACIEIYIYNDIE	YYIEDYLE NONE.
SCEADMVD REX	VVILBALDVS ME
———ND R	———NEDVLF HIO
———I RE	———MONET
———REX	VVINEGER MONE & VVINEG
———IYIVND —	———R··YONT
	VVINECE—R AAT


SCEADMVND RE	AAINEGER MONETA
_____E	VVINECRA ONT
_____REX	_____GRA _____
_____	_____G-R: AONT
_____	_____IGER MONETA
_____EADMVNDE NR	_____
_____RI	_____EM RONE. RONETI.
_____ADMVNIE	RONETAI.
CEEADIIVID RI	VVINEIYI RONE
60. SCEADMVN	_____M ROIIRE
_____	_____IR MOI. MOIE. MOM x E
_____	Pl. IV. 46.
_____IYIYND	_____R MONE
_____ADIYIYND	_____IYIONE
_____E	_____MONE. MONETI
_____MYD REX	_____
_____IYM RE	_____
_____EADMVND RI	_____TV. MONETAI.
_____REI	_____AI.
_____RI	_____M RONETI
_____ADMVND RE	_____IER NONET.
_____HD	_____
_____EADMVND RE.	_____MONETAI. MONETVI
REI. RI.	_____
_____ADMVND RI.	_____I VI.
_____HVND RE	VVL FOLD MI FIET.
_____MVND RE.	VVONECE-R AAT
REX.	
_____EADMVNDE	VVIIV RONETAI
CEEIDWVID RE	IDOHIONEAIHAI
SCEADIOIVNET	IYIRECCNDTIOT
_____IYIYIYI HO.	EM·DHVLI·IEVO
_____ONVII	IOEAHVLAHI
_____IYII	HNEETDEO.
_____IIYII	ECIYIDIIYE
_____EADMVII RE	GEIHNEX REXI.
_____ADMVD REX	OOI HOIEAHAI+
SC: IADIIVNIQ (retro-	..AIAIAIOREEL & AITTIOLIEH
grade)	
_____VADIV (retrograde)	CMDEVNIAH
Γ-CEADIIVD REX	IDDIHIOHEAHAI X
SCEADIIYIYND	DMT+OTAYI
_____NIYI IDR	IKHOIYIT 2 VI
_____IAIO IYI	THOVETTS
SCIADITVD RE	RIIHDVS FILE:.
SCECADMVND	IIIOIXI IN-DEAN

7CCALIIYIYNR	ONETIYIXIOABH.
ESVIYIHAN	DYIYIEOAIXIOI
EIDIXIVDII DI	EDHAINOVIO
IIODHIOIVIDIIIO	—————IO
E...TEDIIEL	ELIHDRVNDTH
ESDAIEMRVNE	EIVIOINIV—O
EDMSNRGND	EONRVMDONL
IIODHIOIVND IIO	OHNIHAIIVI
PAIDAIVNDE	STIEN NOIE
NDCHIIIXIV	IAHRIDEIYOLIX.
VVIEDVLF MONET	ODYLBER MON.
61. OZVAJD RE	OVLADNMH. Pl. IV. 47.

It has not been deemed necessary to prefix a number to all the above varieties, but only to those which are figured in the plates, and which were selected for that purpose in order to show some peculiarities in the legend or form of the letters.

In 50 and 53 peculiar marks are introduced. In 49 the  $\delta$  is of an unusual form. In 48, 51, 52, 55, 58, the letter M is variously constructed by a cross, a V. a Y. or an O. being placed between two II or formed of two VV. In 54 there is, at the commencement, a singular character, and to the T is attached a crescent. The whole legend is unintelligible; but, as it occurs with various modifications upon more than twenty specimens, it was probably not without meaning. The initial of 59 is peculiar; but, compared with that of 56, it may be supposed to be G. In 51 and 57 ME FECIT appears instead of the title MONEtarius. In 52 is one of the several instances of the Latin termination of the name of the moneyer; such a termination is not quite unknown upon regal coins, for STF:NVS and WINIGERVVS occur upon those of Alfred; but their more frequent occurrence upon

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 The inverted H in these legends throughout should have been the R retrograde, but this form could not be represented by printing types.

these pieces of St. Eadmund may, perhaps, arise from their monastic origin, if indeed they really were issued from the Abbey of St. Edmundsbury.

The last penny in the foregoing list bears something like the name and title of a king, but as no trace of any such person can be found, it is placed among the other inexplicable coins of St. Eadmund.

#### HALF-PENNIES.

SCEADMVNDE	GILEHART MONE.
	GILENRT NONE
62. ————— RE	ODVLF ME FECIT. PL. IV. 48.
———NVND REX	VVINIGER MONE.
∞SCEADIYHYDE	∞DVI MONETA. (retrograde)
∞LLDIIVRE (retrograde)	DAILE HIOHT
SLIIVIAV TI	ELLPN IVAI
CEADLIVMRE RE (retro.)	..... TMVE (retrograde)
LDRL·NIDANI	EPSAI·MO
MEDITVIR	ENIVVRENI
MENF·:IXL	FAN ·:· FAI

It has been generally supposed that the coins of St. Eadmund were struck at the mint of the abbots of St. Edmundsbury, the earliest notice of which is the grant made to them by Edward the Confessor in 1066. The name of the place does not occur upon the coins, but has been supposed to have been intimated by the name of the saint. If such be the case, it would appear that the privilege of a mint must have been granted at the time of the canonization of Saint Edmund, all the circumstances of which are involved in much obscurity, but which it is now quite clear must have taken place very soon after his murder, in 870. The discovery of about 1800 coins, mixed with a large number of those of Alfred, would be strong presumptive evidence that they were cotemporary, but the fact is proved by four coins which are found in this hoard, bearing

on one side the name of Ælfred, and on the other that of Eadmund, with his saintly title. The type of these coins is the same as upon all the others of this saint, and three of them read as follows :

63. SCEADIVIVII RE    ÆLFRED REX DO. Pl. IV. 49.

The fourth varies a little, and the legend of the reverse is retrograde.

64. CECADMVIID RE    EELFRED RL

Eadmund was murdered in 870; he was succeeded by Guthrum, the Dane, who subsequently acquired the friendship and protection of Ælfred, and was converted to Christianity in 878; it is therefore somewhat probable that these coins, which give the name of Saint to Eadmund, were struck about this period; that there is some connexion between the conversion of Guthrum, the canonization of Eadmund, and the striking of the coins which commemorate the event; and that all the circumstances occurred under the sanction of Ælfred.

#### ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

##### CEOLNOTH.

Of the coins struck by Archbishops of Canterbury, there is found here not one previous to Archbishop Ceolnoth, and of his, only one, which resembles Rud. XIII. 5, except in a letter or two of the legend.

65. LIVLNOD ARLEPIS    Bust with front face.

+VVVNHER MONETA. Christian monogram. Pl. IV. 50.

Of his successor, Ethered, who occupied the see from 871 to 891, not one piece was found; so that the one specimen of this prelate's coins, which is in the Museum collection, still remains unique.

## PLEGMUND, 891—923.

Of the coins of this prelate are here found about fifty-nine specimens, and among them some varying in some peculiarities from any previously known. The first is remarkable from the union of the name of the cotemporary monarch with that of the archbishop.

## 66. ELFRED REX PLELN. Cross.

EDAL VVE MO. in two lines, with three pellets between, one above and one below. Pl. IV. 51.

Of this legend there is only one specimen, and I am not aware of a similar one having been hitherto noticed; the type is the usual one. See Rud. XIII. 3; or Silver Coins of England, 151.

The second variety presents a somewhat new type, having DORO for Dorobernia, as an inscription in the centre of the obverse, instead of the usual type of a cross. The reverse is the ordinary one of the moneyer's name, in two lines, with some ornamental marks in the field. See Rud. XIII. Of this type are nineteen specimens.

67. PLELMVND ACP.<sup>10</sup> Insc. DO RO in two lines, retrograde.

BIRNVAD MO. Cross and two pellets between, cross above and below.

68. PLELMVND<sup>11</sup> ARE IPR<sup>12</sup> DO RO in two lines, retrograde.

DIARV ALD MO.<sup>13</sup> Pellet between and below, quincunx above.

69. PLELMVND<sup>14</sup> ARHIEP. DO RO in two lines.

ELFSTAN MO. Three pellets between, one above and below.

Three other specimens of this variety.

<sup>10</sup> AC united

<sup>11</sup> ND united.

<sup>12</sup> IPR retrograde.

<sup>13</sup> M upside down.

<sup>14</sup> ND united.

70. Another has three pellets between, triplet above and below.

71. Two others have three crosses between, pellet above and below.

72. PLELMVND<sup>15</sup> ARCHIEP DO RO. In two lines.

HVNFRED MO. Cross, and two pellets between; cross above and below.

73. Another has three crosses between, pellet above and below.

74. Another varies from this last in having the N D separate, and R instead of P in the prelate's name.

75. Two others have three crosses between, triplet above and below.

76. Four others have cross and two pellets between, cross above and below. N D separate; N F united.

77. PLELMVND ARCP. DO RO. In two lines.

HVNFR HDE<sup>16</sup> MO. Cross, and two pellets between; cross above and below.

78. PLEGMVND<sup>17</sup> ARCHIEP DO RO in two lines.

TIDVALD MO. In two lines, three pellets between, one above and below. Pl. IV. 52.

The next series have the type with which we are best acquainted, a cross on the obverse, with the name of the archbishop; and, on the reverse, the name of the moneyers, in two lines, with various ornaments interposed. Of this type there are twenty-six specimens described below.

79. PLEGMVND<sup>18</sup> ARCHIEP. Cross.

ELFZTAN MO. Three pellets between, one above and below.

80. Another, three pellets between, triplet above and below.

<sup>15</sup> ND united.

<sup>16</sup> HD united.

<sup>17</sup> ND united.

<sup>18</sup> MV and ND united.

81. Another, ELFZTANMO, with the N and M united; a cross between, above, and below the lines.

82. PLEGMVND EPIZC. Cross.

ELZTAN MO. Pellet between, triplet above and below.

83. PLEGMVND M. Cross.

ELFZTAM. MO. Cross, and pellet between; pellet above and below.

84. PLEGMVND<sup>18</sup> ARCHIEP. Cross.

HVNFRED<sup>19</sup> MO. Cross between, above, and below.

Seven others similar.

85. PLEGMVND EPIZC<sup>-</sup>. Cross.

EDELSTAN MO. Pellet between, triplet above and below.

Another similar.

86. PLEGMVND ARCHIEP. Cross.

EDELVLV MO. Pellet between, triplet above and below.

Four others similar.

87. PLEGMVND ARCHIEP. Cross.

TIDVALD MO. Pellet between, above, and below.

88. Another reads TIDVEALD.

89. Another, also reading TIDVEALD, styles the prelate only EPIZC.

The other three specimens of this type vary somewhat from the others, by inserting the name of the see in the legend of the obverse, and in reading it retrograde.

90. PLEGEMVNDORO (retrograde). Cross.

DESAVD MO. Three pellets between, one above and below.

91. PLEGMVNDORO (retrograde). Cross.

ELFXTAN MO. Cross and pellet between, one above and below.

<sup>18</sup> MV and ND united.

<sup>19</sup> N and F united.



92. PLEGEMVNDORO (retrograde). Cross.

ELFZTAN MO. Cross, three pellets, and quartet between;  
two pellets above and below. Pl. IV. 53.

The two following specimens are of a type hitherto unknown ; and the import I am unable to explain.

93. PLEGMVND EPISS. Inscription  $\overline{XDF}$ .

DIARVALD MO. Three pellets between, one below.

94. The other, EDELZTAN MO. Pellet between, above,  
and below. Pl. IV. 54.

There are now left, of the coins ascribed to Plegmund, eleven, upon which only one or two letters of his name appear, and yet of which there can be no doubt that the attribution is correct; they are evidently the production of very careless workmen.

95. PE + DORO ACIEP. Cross.

BNRIV AD<sup>20</sup> MO. Pellet between, above, and below.

Four others exactly the same; and the following have the same ornaments between the lines.

96. PE × DORO ACEP R. BNRIVAD<sup>20</sup> MO.

97. — + — AEIFPSC R. BIRNVALD<sup>21</sup> —  
Pl. IV. 55.

98. P + — ACIEPF R. BNRIVAD<sup>20</sup> —

99. P+E ODOR AEICP R. — IAD<sup>20</sup> —

100. RE+ DORO — IC R. BIRNVALD<sup>21</sup> —

101. PE+ — AEIEI(retrog.) R. BIRMAIID MO.

102. — + — ACIEP R. EDERED MO.  
Pellet between and below, triplet above.

To these must be added two in which the inscriptions are exceedingly blundered, but still which cannot be attributed to any one but Plegmund.

103. RDI VEPI+EVIO RO R. DIVRVALD PO.

104. DIIE . . . . . ED R. EDELVL F MO.

<sup>20</sup> N and R united.

<sup>21</sup> N and V united.

There are also a few of which it would be vain to attempt a description.

It may be fairly concluded respecting any mass of coins discovered together, that those pieces which are most numerous, are specimens of the currency most common at the time when the treasure was interred. Looking, then, at the list of the personages who may be considered to have struck the coins comprising the English portion of the Cuerdale treasure, it appears that the far greater number bear the name of Alfred or St. Eadmund; it is clear, therefore, that these were strictly cotemporary pieces, and that the deposit was made very soon after the death of Alfred, before his coins had been displaced by those of his successor.

Archbishop Plegmund occupied the see of Canterbury for eleven years before the death of Alfred, and survived him twenty-three years; of his coins there are here fifty-nine specimens. He was the last prelate of Canterbury who struck coins in his own name, and it is not improbable that he may have discontinued the practice some years before his death; indeed, while the occurrence of the name of Alfred upon one of Plegmund's coins proves that some of his coins were struck during that king's reign, there is not any evidence that he struck coins after that king's death, and it is probable that all his coins here found may have been struck during the life of Alfred. There are, however, forty-five coins of Eadweard, the successor of Alfred: he died in 924; and this is the very latest year in which any of the coins here discovered could have been struck. While, then, these coins prove that the interment must have taken place after the death of Alfred, the smallness of the number, 45, leads to the presumption that it took place very soon after his death; probably not later than the year 910.

Upon looking over the names of the princes which appear upon the coins under consideration, it cannot but be remarked how rapidly the currency of any particular period must have disappeared and been destroyed. There are here above 2,700 coins which were probably interred about the year 910, and amongst these are only three, viz. two of Ethelred and one of Ceolnoth, which could possibly have been struck more than forty years before that time.

It may also be remarked, that these coins were probably collected within a limited district, for there is but one coin of any Mercian King, not one of the usual Mercian type, even of Alfred himself. From this circumstance it may, perhaps, be conjectured, that the pieces of Alfred with the Mercian type, and those of Æthelred, which are all of that type, were struck for circulation in that district, and that their currency beyond those bounds was very limited. It must be observed, that there is not amongst these coins any of either an archbishop of York, or a king of Northumbria, which may be accounted for from the circumstances that this treasure consisted entirely of silver, and that no coins of that metal were current in Northumbria before the time of Regnald, who commenced his reign in 912; and the absence of any of this king's coins in a large mass discovered in the district where his coins would generally circulate, may be considered as another proof that the interment took place much about the time which has been already mentioned, unless, indeed, their absence is to be accounted for in the same manner as the absence of the Mercian coins, that they were collected in a district where Northumbrian coins did not circulate. If this limited space for circulation is not admitted, it becomes almost necessary to admit that the duration of any coinage must have been short, for the entire absence of the Mercian types of Æthel-

red and Alfred, and of any coins of any sole monarch, or any East Anglian King before the time of Alfred, can scarcely be accounted for by any other supposition than that they had never circulated freely in the district where this hoard was collected, or that this description had been called in and ceased to circulate in an early part of Alfred's reign.

Maintaining our opinion, that the deposit was made about the year 910, and that, consequently, no Northumbrian coins could have been found in a hoard consisting exclusively of silver, I am of opinion that such coins, had they existed, would not have been found here, as there is every appearance of this treasure having been collected in the south, and transferred in one mass to the place of its deposit.

#### EARL SITRIC.

105. SITRIC COMES in two lines, three crosses between, four pellets above and below.

SCELDFOR between GVNDI BERTVS. Four pellets above and below. Pl. IV. 56.

From the style and general appearance of this coin, there can be scarcely any hesitation in considering it as Anglo-Saxon; but then, who is this Sitric? who is Gundibertus, the moneyer? where is Sceldford? I have not been able to discover any place which I could reasonably suppose to have been intended. Gundiberht is a good Saxon name; and though it has not, I believe, been noticed as that of a moneyer upon any hitherto known coin, it does occur upon twelve coins of St. Eadmund in this treasure. I am very much disposed to think, that Earl Sitric was the person who was afterwards married to the daughter of Eadweard the elder. The first men-

tion of him is in the Annals of Ulster (p. 253), in the year 916, when he invaded Ireland. He was driven out of Dublin in 919, and appears to have died in 926. It is true, that upon all these occasions he is styled king; but, supposing these coins to have been deposited some years before the date of his first mention by any of these authorities, it is not improbable that he may have borne only the title of COMES at the time when these pieces were struck. There were, indeed, two or three Sidrocs, who were killed in 871; but they were connected with the roving plunderers of that time, and there is not any reason to suppose that they struck money; and they were of too roving a disposition to allow of the probability of their reposing long enough in any one place to establish a mint.

Mr. Petrie, who has been kind enough to search after the Sitrics, Siefreds, and other personages, named upon others of these coins, informs me, that he cannot find any Sitric witnessing charters about this period; the son-in-law of Eadward the elder remains therefore without any recorded rival for the honour of having struck the above coin.

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### FRENCH SERIES.

Having, from an attentive examination of the Anglo-Saxon coins, come to the conclusion that this great mass of coins was deposited somewhere about the year 910, and that that portion of them, with one or two exceptions, was struck within forty years of that date; I shall now proceed to an examination of the acknowledged French portion of the treasure, and see how far these coins bear out the same conclusion; and also endeavour to detect any

peculiarities in the collective mass which may elucidate the obscurity in which the appropriation of these coins appears to be involved, chiefly from the circumstance of there being several kings who bear the same names, as Louis and Charles, and from some of each name bearing sometimes the title of King, sometimes that of Emperor. In such cases, the only clues therefore afforded by the coins themselves, must be derived from a comparison of their different styles of workmanship and types, and in some instances from the names of the mints which they bear; for, as the dominions of these princes were not all coextensive, a coin may have been struck by one prince at a place which was not included in the territories of any other of the same name. Bearing these circumstances in mind, we may proceed to an examination of the pieces themselves, which are here separated into classes, according to their types and legends.

- |                    |                                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. HLVDVVICVS PIVS | . ARGENTINA CVITAS in           |
| Cross.             | two lines. Pl. 5. 57.           |
| 2. HLVDVVVS PIVS.  | . ARGENTIA CVHS in two          |
| Cross.             | lines retrograde, 19 to 25 grs. |

As it is asserted, and there seems no reason to dispute the fact, that no other prince of this name was styled PIVS except Louis le Debonnaire, these pieces could not have been struck later than the year 840, and as there were only fourteen specimens in the whole mass, it is not improbable that, at the time of the deposit, his coins had, in a great measure, disappeared from general circulation, that those here described were struck in the latter part of his reign, and that they are the earliest French coins to be found in this hoard. It is true that some amongst them have been attributed to Charlemagne, but as in the French authors there does not appear to be any proof of the correctness of

this attribution, and as there is not one single undisputed coin of Charlemagne to be here found, there seems reason to believe that all the coins here described bearing the name or monogram of Charles, must be ascribed to some later king of that name.

The next portion of the Cuerdale find which requires examination, is a parcel of coins which resemble each other in type, but present some variations in the legend and workmanship. They, with some exceptions, bear on the obverse a cross, with the name and title of the monarch as the legend; and on the reverse, the monogram of Carolus, with the name of the mint as the legend.

3. CARLVS IMP AVG. Cross.	R. BITVRICES CIVIT. Monogram. 22 to 26 grs. Pl. V. 58.
4. ——— ——— ——— ———	— NEVERNIS CIVIT. Mon. 22 $\frac{5}{10}$ grs.
5. ——— ——— R- ———	— TOLOSA CIVI. CARL in two lines. 22 $\frac{2}{10}$ grs. Pl. V. 59.
6. ——— REX ———	— CLAROMINT. Mon. 24 to 26 grs. Pl. V. 60.
7. ——— ——— FR	METVLLO. Mon. Pl. V. 62.
8. ——— ——— — or F	MET × VLLO. Mon. 22 to 28 grs. Pl. V. 63, 64, 65.
9. ——— ——— —	MET × VLLO. Halfpen- ny 15 $\frac{4}{10}$ grs. Pl. V. 66.
10 ——— R Mon.	LIM◇VICAS CIVIS. Cross, 28 grs. Pl. V. 61.
11. ———OLVS REX FRAN. Cross.	BELGEVACVS CIVI Mon. 25 $\frac{5}{10}$ grs.
12. Monogram of Carolus.	METVLLO. Cross. Halfpenny, 11 to 14 grs. Pl. V. 67.
13. IMPERATOR A Mon.	METTIS CIVITAS Cross, 22 $\frac{4}{10}$ grs. Pl. V. 68.

## MISCELLANEA.

A LARGE BRASS COIN OF OTHO.—The last Number of the Numismatic Chronicle contained a communication respecting a (supposed) genuine large brass coin of Otho. The writer of that paper is a gentleman of well-known respectability and character, and beyond all suspicion of any attempt to mislead or deceive. The owner of the coin also is a man of rank and fortune, a native of France, residing at Autun; nor is the name of the Baron d'Espiard altogether unknown to the Numismatic world. The communication therefore, coming through so unexceptionable a channel, deserves a more attentive consideration than it would otherwise merit; and we would suggest to some of our leading Numismatists, whether the matter is not worth a stricter and more accurate investigation, so as to determine whether the coin in question be really a genuine or a spurious specimen. That a large brass Latin coin of Otho (the long-coveted object of Numismatic research) has at length been found, is in itself alone a matter calculated to stimulate one's curiosity and attract notice; and we know nothing that would afford us more satisfaction than to find this interesting fact confirmed. We are aware of no sufficient reason why a coin of this description should not be met with; for although so many centuries have passed without the discovery of one unsuspected specimen, still the acquisition of that long-desired object is not altogether hopeless, since the discovery of some of our rarest (and even unique) coins may be dated in very recent times. The brevity of Otho's reign affords no strong argument why such should not have been struck; for numerous types in silver and gold are to be found, and therefore we discard the supposition that there was not time enough for striking coins in an inferior metal. That the title of Otho was not recognized by the senate (an argument advanced by some as the reason of the absence of this emperor's brass coins) we hold to be sufficiently refuted, for the most popular authorities record that he was so acknowledged, and received with all the customary honours and ceremonies.

The imagination of every lover of Numismatic pursuits must receive a degree of pleasure from the very idea, that the rare coin we have been treating of may yet come under his personal inspection; for ourselves, we confess we should almost as much rejoice to see its genuine character confirmed, as we would to be the envied possessor of such a Numismatic treasure. But truth and candour compel us to regard the subject on all sides; and we are free to acknowledge that doubts have occupied our mind, which we should be glad to have removed. The writer of the paper we are noticing



candidly confesses his inexperience as regards medals, and is diffident as to his judgment in discerning the true from the false, although he personally examined the coin with all the "critical acumen he was master of," and with all the "scepticism awakened by its rarity." The hesitation in our mind created by this frankness, is increased by another fact: among the drawings of some of the Baron d'Espiard's rarities, which have been shewn to us, is one of a medallion of Pescennius Niger, which is certainly a fabrication, since it bears on the exergue of the reverse the letters S. C, which it is well known are never found on genuine medallions.<sup>1</sup> Another drawing represents a silver denarius of Pupienus, having on the reverse the portraits of Balbinus and Gordian III.; this type is described by Mionnet, but with this significant comment, "*Medaille tres suspecte.*" From these considerations, we are induced to suspect the Otho,<sup>2</sup> more especially as Autun was deemed, in times not very remote, a place from whence many spurious coins issued; and the cabinets of collectors in the French provinces often abound with these ingenious forgeries.

Notwithstanding all this, the Baron d'Espiard's Otho *may be* a genuine coin; he entertains no doubt of it himself: he is a man of honour, character, and learning; and he vouches for its having been discovered in his neighbourhood. If then it be a true coin, it is right that the fortunate possessor should have the credit and the éclat of it whilst he lives: if it be spurious, the sooner it is detected and proved to be so, the better for Numismatic science. Queen Christina of Sweden was an enthusiastic collector of coins, and offered 30,000 crowns for a genuine large brass Otho; and she subsequently said, that he who should succeed in discovering a true specimen of this coin would have found the philosopher's stone. Were we the possessor of the Baron's coin, and deemed it a genuine one, we would not hesitate to travel from the remotest parts of Europe for the purpose of having its genuine character tested. Let the Baron then take a journey to England (to be done now with so little fatigue or expense), since it is said he courts the judgment and respects the opinion of our countrymen; and should the leading Numismatists of London pronounce his coin genuine, all the *savans* of France could not gainsay it.

B. N.

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<sup>1</sup> There is an exception to this rule as regards the medallions of Trajan Decius, which, however, are supposed to have been only a larger kind of current money; and accordingly are found more commonly than any other medallions.

<sup>2</sup> The type of this coin is "*SECURITAS P. R.*," a female standing, holding a garland, and the hasta pura, between the letters S. C. All the fabrications which we have seen have this reverse.

POSTSCRIPT TO A LETTER WRITTEN BY EDWARD LHWYD, OF THE ASHMOLEAN LIBRARY, TO THE "HON. RICHARD MOSTYN, ESQ." Nov. 26, 1695.

"SINCE y<sup>e</sup> sealing of this, I rec<sup>d</sup> a letter from one Welborne, who is Steward to y<sup>e</sup> Earl of Peterborough, wherein he offers for sale (either to the University or any private person) a collection of silver and brasse coyns, consisting of 13 hundred pieces, but at so dear a rate (6s. one with another) that I know 'tis to no purpose to mention it to y<sup>e</sup> V. Ch<sup>r</sup>, [Vice Chancellor] nor indeed would y<sup>e</sup> University buy them at any rate. I suppose 'tis the collection of his master, tho' he only tells me they belong to an ancient gentleman, who is willing to part with them because his sight begins to grow dimme; and adds there's a Cabinet to be sold with them, so curious that it was design'd to have been presented to K. James, as a repository for his medals. I have heard Beverland commend Peterborough's coyns as y<sup>e</sup> best collection in England. This I have added because I know not but S<sup>r</sup> Roger may be disposed to purchase such a collection. I suppose for a small gratuity he might have a man of judgement and fidelity to view them, and doubt not but they will abate much of the price he proposes, though he says £30 a piece have been off<sup>d</sup> for some."

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"Cork, 12 March, 1842.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

"SIR,—I am preparing for publication (inter alia) a list of all the varieties of coins struck at the mint of Exeter, from Alfred to Edward I., with engravings of all the specimens to which I can procure access. I still want information of Exeter coins of

Eadweard the Elder,  
Aethelstan, with the head,  
Eadvvig,  
Eadgar, with the head,

Eadweard the Martyr,  
Harold I.,  
Henry I.,  
Stephen,

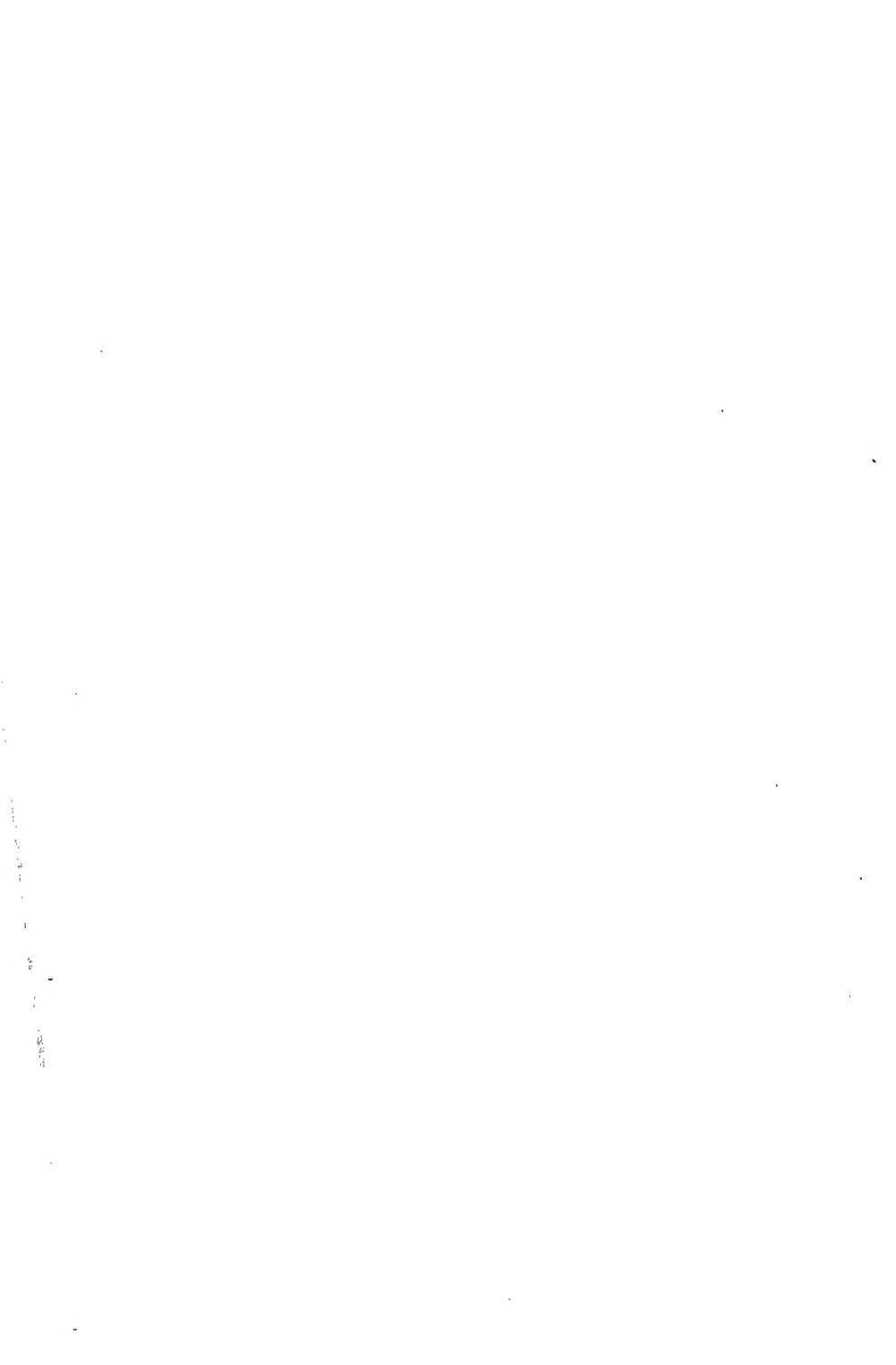
and I should be extremely obliged, if this meets the eye of any gentleman who can assist me with any of these coins, if he will send me impressions in sealing-wax, carefully taken, either on tin or strong card, to enable me to have them engraved; and in return, a copy of the publication (which is for private distribution only) shall be sent as an acknowledgment of the assistance rendered to,

"Sir, your obedient servant,

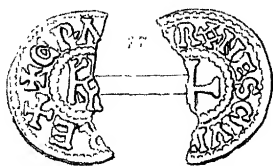
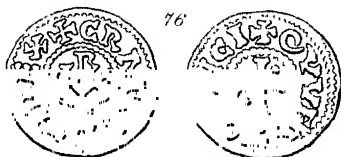
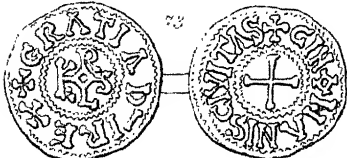
"R. SAINTHILL."

**FORGED GOLD COINS.**—A Jew hawker has just been committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions at Chelmsford next week, for selling imitations of old English gold coins as genuine. Mr. Rutter, assistant to Mr. Massey the Silversmith, stated in evidence, that the coins, he thought, were thickly gilt by the electrotype process, to give them the appearance of pure or fine old gold, but, on removing the gilding, he found that the interior was composed of jeweller's gold, worth about 20s. an ounce. These coins, of which, it is stated, great numbers have been fabricated and are now being offered to collectors and coin dealers, are extremely well got up and difficult to be detected.

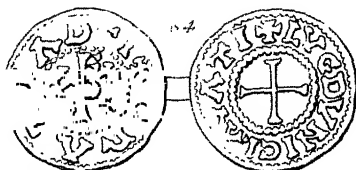
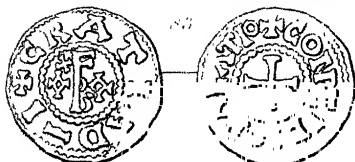
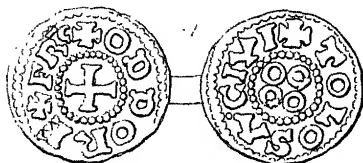
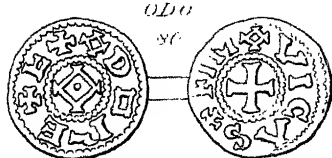
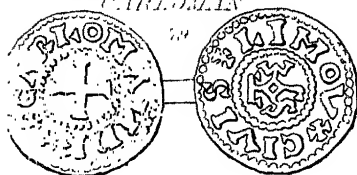
**ARIANA ANTIQUA.**—*Antiquities and Coins of Afghanistan.*—This important work, for which the literary and scientific world is indebted to the labours of Professor Wilson and the liberality of the East India Company, is now ready. It embraces the discoveries made by Mr. Masson in the vicinity of Peshawer and Cabool, illustrated with maps; drawings of the principal antiquities and of the numerous Bactrian coins collected by him and other travellers; ancient notices of Ariana; remarks upon Alexander's march from Persia towards India, together with historical observations on the different dynasties of the countries in which the coins have been discovered. The work is published by subscription, and copies may be procured by application to Matthew Potter, Esq., 82, New Bond-street, and to C. R. Smith, Esq., 5, Liverpool-street, Broad-street, City.



C A R L T S



C A R L O L L Y



Drawn & Engr'd by F.W. Fairhol:

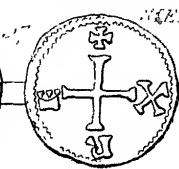
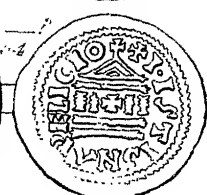
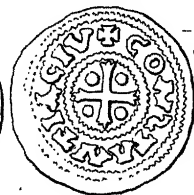
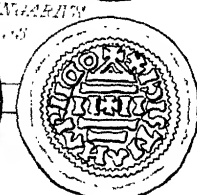
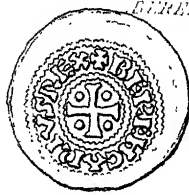
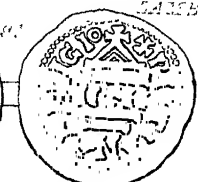
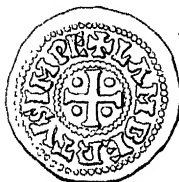
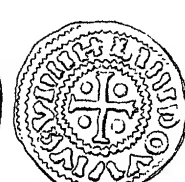
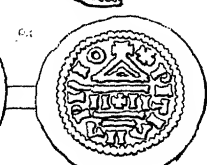
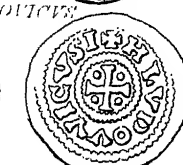
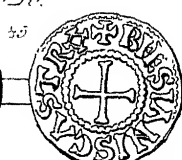


# CUERDALE FIND

Pl 7

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London, Published by the Numismatic Society.

1842

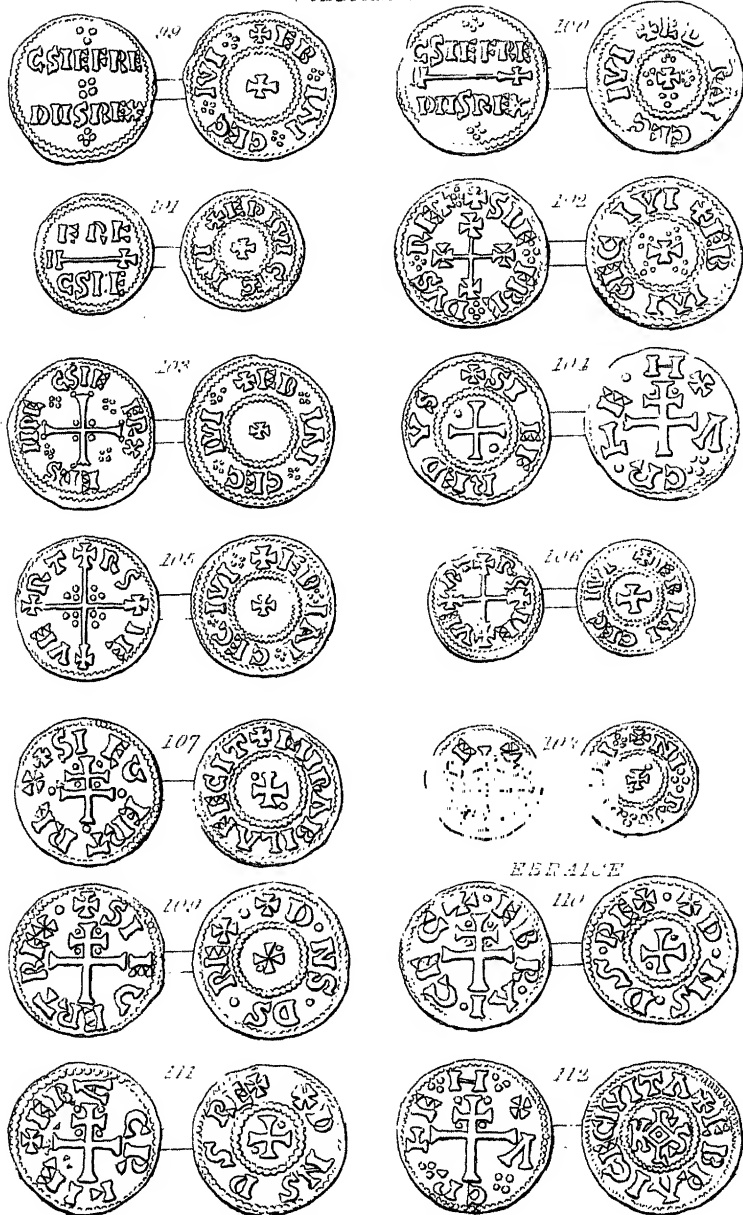




# CUERDALE FIND

PL. 8.

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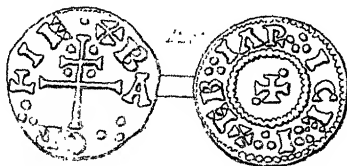
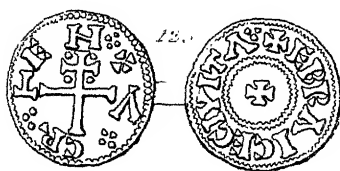
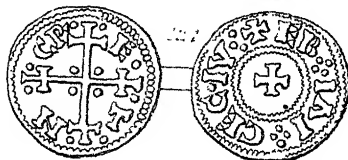
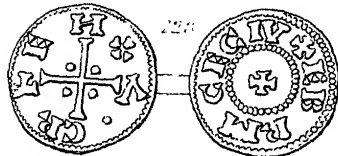
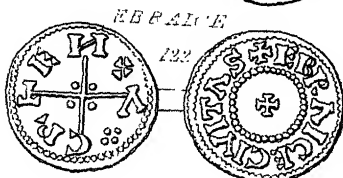
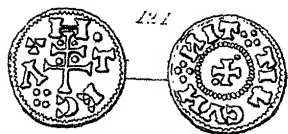
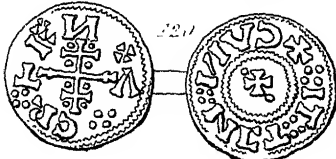
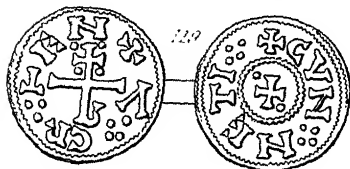
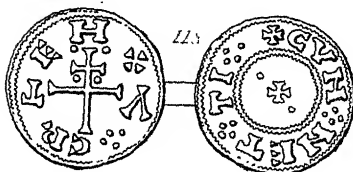
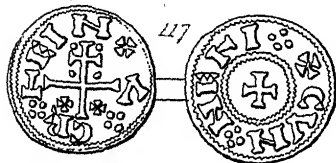
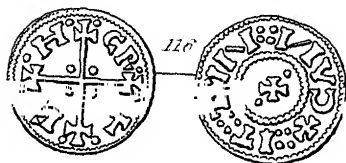
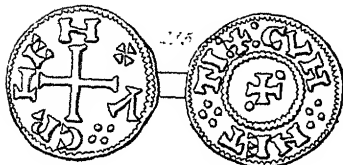


Drawn & Eng<sup>d</sup> by F.W. Fairholt.



EBRAICE

CYNNETTI



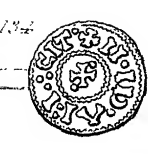
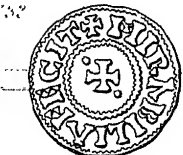
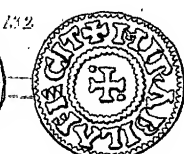
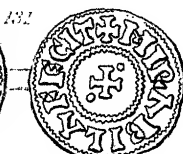
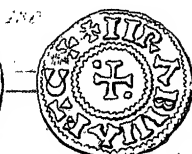
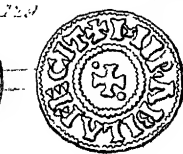
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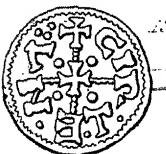
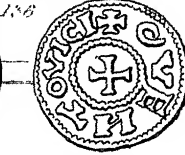


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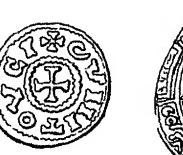
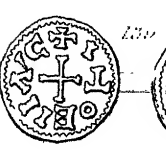


GENARRE.

VENTOVI.



ORIENTAL.



Drawn & Engr'd by E.W. Fitchell.

## II.

AN ACCOUNT OF COINS AND TREASURE  
FOUND IN CUERDALE.

[Continued from p. 48.]

Nos. 3, 4. It will be observed of these coins, that they give the monarch the titles of IMP. AVG., while upon most of the others the titles are REX; REX F.; REX FR.; or REX R. Upon examination of these two coins, we find that they differ from the others in workmanship. There is a flatness and smoothness about the letters which strikes the eye, but is not describable in words; and the limbs of the cross are perfectly plain, not expanding at the ends, nor terminating in a cross line. A variety of No. 3 has the name of the mint on both sides, reading on the obverse, instead of the king's name, BITVRICES CIVITA: see *Description des Monnaies de la Deuxième Race de France, par Messrs. Fougères and Combrouses*, No. 331, where the authors seem disposed to attribute it to Charles le Chauve, but to hesitate on account of the legend, to which, however, I am not disposed to attach any importance, considering it merely a blunder of the workman; an occurrence in those times too common to excite surprise, or to afford foundation for a theory. No. 3. Messrs. F. and C. No. 336, attribute to Charlemagne. No. 4. No. 132, they had confidently assigned to Charles le Chauve, but subsequently removed it to Charlemagne, together with No. 338, which is the same coin better engraved. Biturices and Nevernus are within the kingdom of Aquitaine, which had been conferred upon Louis le Debonnaire before his father Charlemagne attained the title of Emperor. These pieces, therefore, as we thus exclude Charlemagne, must have

been struck either by Charles le Chauve, who succeeded to the kingdom of France in 840, and became emperor in 875, two years before his death, or by Charles le Gros, who was emperor from 884 to 888.

No. 5. This piece is figured by Messrs F. and C. No. 60, and attributed to Charlemagne; but, as it appears to resemble the workmanship of some of the coins of Odo, it may more probably be assigned to Charles le Gros.

No. 6. This piece, figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 376, is considered very enigmatical, and assigned with hesitation to Charles le Gros. It is a large thin piece, with broad margin, and straggling letters, very unlike in appearance to Nos. 1 and 2, but as style seems to depend upon locality, all three may have been struck in the same reign.

Nos. 7, 8, 9, all bear the names METVLLO. The half-penny No. 9, much resembles in style Nos. 3, 4, having nearly the same formed cross and flat workmanship, and was probably struck by the same prince, though he is styled only REX, not IMP. With regard to Nos. 7 and 8, the workmanship is not so similar to that of 1 and 2 that it can with safety be asserted that they were struck by the same prince, neither are they so dissimilar as to compel their separation. Of these coins of METVLLO there are five hundred and sixty specimens, the very far greater number of which have a cross between the letters T and V. They have one general look of resemblance; yet in the form and proportions of the cross upon the obverse they differ exceedingly; in some (fig. 63,) this emblem has long limbs, scarcely varying in breadth from one end to the other, but never without the line at the end, which distinguishes it from the form of Nos. 3 and 4, while in others (fig. 64,) it has the shape and proportions of the Maltese cross; and the gradations from one form to the other are so gradual, that no line of demarcation can be established, and there does not appear to

be any guide afforded by the pieces themselves for separating the coins of one king from those of another of the same name and rank. It may, however, be remarked, that in the pieces which omit the cross in METVLLO, the cross upon the obverse is much smaller than upon the others, and that the letters are more broad and flat; especially, that the cross strokes of the E and F are long and broad; one, however, with a large cross, has somewhat of the same character of letters, though not so strongly marked. One of these pieces has a pellet in one quarter of the cross. The peculiar form of the E and F generally pervades the whole of these coins; but in some the cross strokes are mere triangular points, not graved in the die, but probably punched in with a triangularly pointed tool. One of the coins of this type is figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 52, who assign it to Charlemagne, from the form of the cross, and from the monogram commencing with a C not a K, but, as it has been before observed that the cross is of various forms, and as those gentlemen afterwards acknowledge (p. 37) that the two supposed varieties in the construction of the monogram were used indifferently, the grounds of the attribution to Charlemagne are taken from under them. From the great number of these coins comprised in this Cuerdale find, it is reasonable to suppose that they formed a considerable proportion of the currency of the country at the time of the interment. Now, reason has been shewn for supposing that this took place about the year 910; and as Charles le Simple commenced his reign in 898, there was time enough for his coins to have become generally current; to him, therefore, many of them, if not the whole, may with some probability be assigned.

No. 10. This coin does not appear to have been known to Messrs. F. and C.; it is a broad, well spread, and well executed coin, in general appearance closely resembling a



coin of Eudes, struck at the same place, which will be mentioned hereafter; the monogram is on the obverse with the king's name, contrary to the arrangement upon the pieces we have already noticed. The workmanship slightly varies from a coin of Carloman, (fig. 79,) on which, however, the name of the mint is written LIMOVX; and it may, therefore, be probably assigned to Charles le Simple, the immediate successor of Eudes. It must, however, be recollected, that only twenty-two years elapsed between the reigns of Charles le Chauve and Charles le Simple, that that period was not marked by striking changes of style and type, and that there are only four specimens of this coin in the Cuerdale find; there are, therefore, but slight grounds for preferring one attribution to the other.

No. 11. This piece Messrs. F. and C. 339, attribute to Charles le Chauve; and from its general resemblance to some of the coins with GRATIA DI REX generally assigned to that king, the correctness of the attribution may be admitted.

No. 12 is assigned by Messrs. F. and C. No. 150, to Charles le Gros, but without any reasons stated: there is not any cross in the middle of the word METVLLO, there is nothing in the workmanship which separates it from the pennies before described, and we would therefore be better, perhaps, disposed to class them together, and assign them to Charles le Simple.

No. 13, undescribed by Messrs. F. and C., who, however (No. 155), describe a coin struck at Utrecht, and confidently assign it to Charles le Gros, inasmuch as that town, according to them, was never in the hands of Charles le Chauve, the only other prince who could have any claim to it. That coin reads IMPERATOR AVGVSTVS, which will interpret the A upon this; and as METTIS was situated in the portion

which ultimately fell to the lot of Charles le Gros, both coins may reasonably be assigned to the same prince.

The coins next to be considered resemble each other in type, but not always in workmanship; this seems to vary in the different districts in which they were struck. They all bear the monogram of Carolus, with the legend GRATIA DI REX, and on the reverse a cross, with the name of the mint. The figures prefixed to the consecutive numbers indicate the number of specimens of each type.

1.	14.	GRA◇TIA D-I O REX.	ANDEGAVIS CIVITAS, Angers. 26 $\frac{5}{10}$ grs. Pl. v. 69.
19.	15.	GRATIA D-I REX	ANDEGAVIS CIVITAS, Angers. 21 to 26 grs.
4.	16.	—————	ATREBAS CIVI, Arras. 27 grs.
1.	17.	—————	S-CI AVDOMARI. St. Omer. 27 grs. Pl. v. 70.
12.	18.	—————	AVRELIANIS CIVITAS. Orleans. 25 to 28 grs.
3.	19.	—————	BLESIANIS CASTR◇. Blois. 25 grs.
1.	20.	—————	BESIANIS CASTR◇. re- trog. (- for T) 26 $\frac{7}{10}$ grs.
1.	21.	————— D REX	BOIONIS CIVIT. 18 $\frac{1}{10}$ grs. Rude work. Pl. vi. 71.
3.	22.	GRATA D- ———	BRVCCIA MO. Brosse. 26 to 28 grs.
1.	23.	CPATA O- ———	BRVCCIA MO. 26 $\frac{3}{10}$ grs. Pl. vi. 72.
1.	24.	GRATIA DI ———	CAMARACVS CIVIS. Cambay.
2.	25.	—————	CARN◇TIS CIVITAS. Chartres. 24 to 27 grs.
52.	{	26. —————	CIN◇MANIS CIVITAS. Le Mans. Pl. vi. 73.
		27. GRITIA ———	CIN◇MANIS CIVITAS. 25 to 28 grs.
1.	28.	GRATIA ———	CINOMANIS CIVITA. Halfpenny. 13 $\frac{2}{10}$ grs. Pl. vi. 74.
10.	29.	—————	†CVRTIS AS◇NIEN. Courtissan. 25 to 26 grs.
1.	30.	—————	SCI ΔIONYSII M. St. Denys. 26 grs.

1.	31.	GRATIA DI REX	EBROICAS CIVITAS. Evreux. $24 \frac{8}{10}$ grs.
2.	32.	———— ———	LVGDVNI CLAVATI. Laon. $26 \frac{9}{10}$ grs. Pl. v. 69.
1.	33.	———— ———	NAMNETIS CIVITAS. Nantes. $24 \frac{4}{10}$ grs.
1.	34.	———— D- REX	NEVERNIS CIVITAS. Nevers. $25 \frac{7}{10}$ grs.
1.	35.	GRATIA DI REX.	HN◇VI◇MVILLA. Nimi- guen. $27 \frac{6}{10}$ grs.
1.	36.	———— ———	PARISII CIVITAS. Paris. $19 \frac{5}{10}$ grs.
1.	37.	———— ———	PARISII CIVITAS. Half- penny. $9 \frac{6}{10}$ grs. Pl. vi. 75.
1.	38.	———— ———	PORCO CASTELLO. Cha- teau Porcien. $26 \frac{6}{10}$ grs.
1.	39.	———— ———	QVVENTOVVICI. Quan- age. $18 \frac{2}{10}$ grs. Pl. vi. 76.
1.	40.	———— ———	SENONES CIVITAS. Sens. $26 \frac{8}{10}$ grs.
2.	41.	———— ———	SVESSIO CIVITAS. Sois- sons. $24 \frac{8}{10}$ grs.
1.	42.	———— ———	TVRONES CIVI . . . . broken. Tours. Pl. vi. 77.

The above coins are all attributed to Charles le Chauve by Messrs. F. and C., who have given figures of the whole, or of varieties of them, with the exception of Nos. 17, 21, 28, and 37, which they do not appear to have seen. They have not noticed the variety 14, which inserts the lozenge and round shaped O into the legend of obverse. There is not much difficulty in concluding that this is a coin of Charles le Simple, struck during his minority, under the regency of Eudes, whose name was, as it were, shadowed out in this legend; for if the coin is held so as to place the D uppermost, it will be found that ◇DO+ are in precisely the same relative situations which they occupy upon the coins of Eudes himself, with this type, struck at the same place, (see fig. 82). If this conjecture be correct, this is an important coin, inasmuch as it attracts to Charles le Simple several coins which have hitherto been denied him. Messrs.

F. and C. mention as two characteristics of his coins, a careless execution, and one or more pellets in the angles; now this coin has neither of these marks: there is not any pellet, and the workmanship is remarkably neat. If this coin belongs to Charles le Simple, so, probably, does the next, No. 15, which in no respect differs from it, except in the omission of the two letters  $\diamond$  and O. Very similar in style also are the coins 18, 19, 26, 33, and 42; which, however, as they all belong to the same district, may owe their similarity as much to their locality as to their contemporaneity; 28 is also very similar, and it takes its origin from a distant district. Now, it appears that the specimens of these similar coins are much more numerous than those of the other and dissimilar coins; and such would probably be the case with the coins of Charles le Simple in any mass of coins interred, as these probably were, during his reign. There is another coin, No. 34, struck at Nevernis, which is also similar in style of workmanship, and which may be assigned to the same king on that account, as well as from its dissimilarity, in that respect, to No. 4, which was struck at the same place, but which was, from necessity, assigned to Charles le Chauve or Charles le Gros.

Messrs. F. and C. p. 25, assert that Charles le Simple never used the monogram; yet in their supplement they assign to him some with this mark, but distinguished from the coins of Charles le Chauve by having one or more pellets in the quarters of the cross, or in having on the reverse the name of the mint written across the field. It appears probable, from this find, that many coins of the type now under discussion must be assigned to him. Their assertion is the more remarkable, as their No. 160, which contains the monogram, has also the name of Odo; and that coin could probably be assigned only to Charles le Simple.

Though most of the other coins in this series differ in style of workmanship from those just mentioned, it is not necessary to assign them to a different monarch; for an examination of all the pieces in this find prohibits certain conclusions being drawn, from style alone, with regard to the appropriation of a coin to a particular reign; for that character seems to be more influenced by the taste and skill of a different locality, than of a different period. The coins bearing the monograms of Carolus and Eudes, Nos. 15 and 47, struck at Angers, are perfectly similar to each other in every thing but the monogram. The same similarity may be observed in Nos. 18 and 49, with the name AVRELIANIS, and also, in a less degree, between Nos. 32 and 52, with LVGDVNI CLAVATI. No. 10, with LIMOVICAS, resembles in size and style No. 51, though the type and the reign are different. The coins of Louis le Bègue, with TVRONES and BLESIANIS, No. 43, and Messrs. F. and C. No. 344, exactly resemble those of Eudes, struck at the same place, and also those of ANDEGAVIS, CINOMANIS, and NAMNETIS, all towns in the same district, but they all differ from coins struck by the same princes at LVGDVNI CLAVATI and COMPENDIO PALATIO, which are distant from them, though near to each other.

No. 17. SCI AVDOMARI (St. Omer) is unknown to Messrs. F. and C., but their No. 116, which they attribute to the monastery of St. Andrew at Bourdeaux, is probably an imitation of this coin, which is in good preservation, and has every letter distinct.

No. 20 is a variety of 19, nearly as well executed, but somewhat blundered, the L being omitted, the obverse legend retrograde, and on the reverse a single line — for the letter T.

No. 21 is unknown to Messrs. F. and C., it is a rough ill

executed coin, the letters straggling, not well defined or well formed; there is some appearance of a ligature between the first O and I, as if it were intended to read BONONIS, Boulogne?

Nos. 22, 23. Messrs. F. and C. (No. 330) have figured a similar coin, with a pellet in one quarter of the cross, which, according to their rule (p. 41) ought to be assigned to Charles le Simple, but yet they appear to give it to Charles le Chauve. Their plate indicates a wedge-shaped mark in three quarters; one of the coins in this find has this mark very distinctly in each, but not any pellet except one in the upper limb; another specimen is without either pellet or wedges, but both have a large pellet over the letter M. Both use a reversed  $\complement$  instead of D in the legend, and both are of coarse work. Both seem to be of the same time, and, if the coins with the pellet in the quarter are to be assigned to Charles le Simple, both, most probably, are his.

Nos. 26, 27. These coins are mentioned by Messrs. F. and C. and a specimen is figured amongst their unnumbered coins of the towns of Charles le Chauve, but the legend is blundered, reading CHIOMAINS CATIVIS; the letters are ill-formed, and scarcely broader at the ends than in the middle; in their list they refer to CENOMANIS as the correct reading, and so it appears upon their map. These coins read CINOMANIS CIVITAS, the letters well and clearly formed, and remarkable for their large and almost round terminations. Their No. 113 reads like these, but the letters have not the peculiar form, and their O is round, not lozenge shaped. Is theirs a coin of Charles le Chauve, and these Charles le Simple's? When did the lozenge shaped  $\diamond$  become generally used upon the coins of this race? It is seen upon one coin of Charlemagne,

No. 17, and, perhaps, upon one of Pepin, No. 279. Does it ever occur upon those of Louis le Debonnaire, or any indisputable coin of Charles le Chauve? It does occur on those of Louis le Begue, and frequently on those of Odo.

No. 28. The halfpenny of this town does not appear to have been hitherto known; it partakes of the character of the penny, but in the only specimen here found, the impression is not sharp and clear, the field being rough and rather blistered.!

No. 37. The halfpenny of Paris is similar in type and workmanship to the penny; it is not noticed by Messrs. F. and C.

No. 39. This is a compact neat coin, without any thing of the expanded margin, or wide spread letters with which Messrs. F. and C. characterise their No. 329; it more resembles the figure given amongst the towns of Charles le Chauve, to whom they assign both coins, though both have the pellets in the quarters of the cross, which they elsewhere think distinguishes the coins of Charles le Simple.

No. 42. This differs from the one given by Messrs. F. and C. in reading TVRONES instead of TVRONVS, and in having the lozenge shaped ◇.

Upon a review of the remarks here made upon this series of coins, it will be admitted, especially upon the evidence of No. 14, and Messrs. F. and C.'s No. 160, that some of these coins with the legend GRATIA DI REX, which have been assigned to Charles le Chauve, must now be removed to Charles le Simple; but which, and how many of them, it is very difficult to determine, for they are identical in type and legend, and the character of the workmanship is more dependant upon place than time; the difficulties of arranging the various coins of the several kings Louis and Charles, will only be surmounted by a careful and

candid examination of a considerable number of disinterments.

LOUIS LE BEGUE, 877—879.

43. MISERICORDIA D—I REX. Mon. of Louis.  
TVR◇NES CIVITAS. Cross. 24  $\frac{7}{10}$  grs. Pl. vi. 78.

Of this monarch, and of this type, there are here only three specimens; this coin is figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 137, and is by them attributed to Louis le Begue, to which perhaps no objection will be made; the legend of the obverse is the same as that which occurs upon some coins of Eudes, and the workmanship is exactly similar to that of the same monarch struck at the same place. The legend is peculiar to the coins of Eudes and to those of Louis, which bear this type; and as Louis le Begue is most nearly cotemporary with Eudes, of all the monarchs of that name who included Tours within their dominions, it may be considered safe to attribute this coin to him. A similar coin struck at Blois is published by Messrs. F. and C., No. 344, and it may be remarked, that it is only upon the coins of these two towns, Blois and Tours, that this legend occurs, and only upon the coins of Eudes and this Louis.

CARLOMAN, 878—884.

44. CARLOMAN REX. Cross. R. LIMOVX CIVIS.  
Mon. 25 to 29 grs. Pl. vi. 79.

Of this king there were only seven coins in the present find, and all similar to the one above described. Messrs. F. and C. do not mention Limoges as one of the mints of Carloman, nor do they notice upon any other coin the mode in which the name is here written. It is a broad spread coin, with a margin rather beyond the type, and resembles in style the pieces of Eudes and Charles, figs. 80 and 61, struck at the same place.



## Eudes or Odo, 888—898.

The next coins to be described are a number varying in type, but all bearing, more or less fully and explicitly, the name and titles of Odo; and there is not any doubt entertained that they all belong to that monarch, who is usually named Eudes. He was Count of Paris, and declared regent of France during the minority of Charles the Simple: he was not content, however, with the power alone, but assumed the title, of king, and caused himself to be consecrated; nor was it until his death, in 898, that the true heir succeeded to the throne and regal authority.

The coins of Eudes vary more than usual in the arrangement of type, legend, and monogram; and they are here therefore divided into three or four series, beginning with those which bear his name in the legend, although there is not any reason for supposing that they were earliest in point of date.

45.  $\diamond D \diamond$  REX F. Within the inner circle a large square  $\diamond$ .  
 LIM  $\diamond$  VICAS. Cross.  $10 \frac{8}{10}$  grs. Pl. vi. 80.

Of this kind there are five specimens. No. 355 of Messrs. F. and C. is an incorrect representation of this coin; their final S is converted into a C, and the type of the obverse appears like an ill formed cross rather than a square letter: the coin is very rare and their specimen probably not in very good preservation. There is a sixth specimen which varies slightly from the above, reading—

$I \diamond Q \diamond$  REX I.  $\mathcal{R}$  LIM  $\diamond$  VCAS.

46. ODDO REX FR—C. Cross.  
 TOLOSA CIVI. Within an inner circle, ODDO.

$26 \frac{2}{10}$  grs. Pl. vi. 81.

Of this type there are only three specimens; the letters D on the reverse are singularly formed, being circles with one side of the exterior margin thickened and straight. The

coin, figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 168, differs slightly from these, having the second D on the obverse imperfect, and the final O square.

47. GRATIA D-I REX. Within inner circle +◇DO.  
ANDEGAVIS CIVITAS. Cross. 23 to 27 grs.

Of this type and town (Anjou) there are thirty-three specimens, varying in weight from 23 to 27 grs.; the workmanship is very neat, and the coins in perfect preservation. It is figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 159, and appears by their estimate to be the least rare of all the coins of Eudes.

48. (Pl. vi. 82). This is a single specimen of a halfpenny of the above town, weighing  $13\frac{1}{10}$  grs. In workmanship and type it exactly resembles the above, except that it reads CIVITVS. It is probably of extreme rarity, as it seems to be unknown to Messrs. F. and C.

49. GRATIA D-I REX. In inner circle ◇D◇ REX.  
AVRELIANIS CIVITAS. Cross.  $26\frac{7}{10}$  grs.

This is a single specimen of the coin figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 161. It was struck at Orleans, is broader and less neat than the Anjou coins: the letters of the king's name are differently arranged, and his title of REX added.

50. (Pl. vi. 83). Very similar to the preceding, but struck at Compiègne, and reads CONPENDIO PALATIO. The king's name and title are the same, but rather differently arranged. Only one specimen occurs of this coin, weighing  $25\frac{3}{10}$  grs. It is unknown to Messrs. F. and C.; in workmanship and size it resembles the preceding.

51. GRATIA D-I REX. In inner circle ◇D◇ between two crosses.


LIM◇VICAS CIVIS. Cross. 23 to 28 grs.


This is a very broad spread coin, the margin extending beyond the type, the workmanship good, the letters large, clear and distinct. It is the most common of all the coins

of Eudes, and there are in this hoard one hundred and twenty specimens. See Messrs. F. and C., No. 166.


52. (Pl. vi. 84). Struck at Laon, LVGDVNI CLAVATI, similar in all other respects to No. 49. There is here only one specimen, weighing  $26\frac{9}{10}$  grs. This mint of Eudes was not known to Messrs. F. and C.

The next series of the coins of this king seems to have been struck only at Blois and Tours; the workmanship of both is similar and neat.

53. MISERICORDIA D-I or DE-I. Monogram of  
 DO RX.

BLESIANIS CASTR. Cross. 25 to 27 grs. Pl. vii. 85.

Three specimens only of this town are here found, varying very slightly from each other; one reading DI, another DE-I. One reads the letters of the king's name retrograde. Messrs. F. and C. have given two figures of this coin, Nos. 162 and 390, but neither of them exactly resemble the specimens before us.

54. Of the coins of Tours there are twenty-eight specimens, presenting eight varieties, weighing from 22 to 26 grs., and varying slightly in legends, reading MISERICORDIA DI, DEL, DN, DI, RX, or M, with the monogram of Odo, and on the reverse, TVRNES CIVITAS, to which is sometimes prefixed the letter H, and in one instance, M. (See Messrs. F. and C., No. 354). Their No. 169, if correctly represented, is a much smaller coin, and apparently of very different workmanship.

LOUIS XI., DE SAXE? 876—882.

55. .... RATIA DI RS. Monogram.

+ IN VICO NAMVCO. Cross, pellet in two quarters.  
 Pl. vii. 86.

Of this coin there is only one specimen, and that a fragment. Messrs. F. and C., No. 369, have a similar

coin, which also appears to have been broken into two pieces. Their 368 which bears the same monogram and the same type, and is apparently of the same workmanship, has for legend, on the obverse, HLVIDOVVICVSO. They have not assigned it to any prince; but are deterred from giving it to Louis IV. only because they think that Namur, the place where it was probably struck, was not included in his dominions; and are evidently disposed to read HAMVCO, which might be supposed to be Ham in Picardy, and would therefore allow of the coin being assigned to Louis IV. Upon our coin the letter is clearly N, and their supposition cannot be maintained. There is another objection; Louis IV. began to reign in 936, more than nineteen years after the time when reasons have been given to believe these coins were interred. I am rather disposed to conjecture that they may have been struck by Louis de Saxe, to whom Lorraine, in which district Namur was situated, was given by Louis III. His connexion with France may have occasioned its resemblance in type and style to the coins of Eudes, and the place of its nativity may account for the introduction of the pellets in the quarters of the cross, which are not usual upon coins truly French. The expression IN VICO is also not usual; but we find it upon coins attributed to this prince, and struck at Vizet and Maestricht. See Messrs. F. and C., Nos. 260, 261.

56. HLVDVVVICS IEX. Cross.

II VICO NAMVCO. Cross. pellet in each angle. 25 grs.  
Pl. vii. 87.

This coin must probably be assigned to the same prince; it is much more decidedly German in appearance, closely resembling in style of work those pieces which have for their type the portico of a temple. We have of it only one specimen.

57. H LVDOVVICVS I. Cross, with pellet in each angle.  
 XRITIANA PICIO. Front of Temple. Pl. vii. 88.

Of this coin there are six specimens, weighing from 24 to 26 grs.; they are of smaller diameter than those of this type are in general, but the type itself is still smaller, leaving a very broad margin of plain metal.

58. H LVDOVVICVS IMP. R. XRISTIANA RELIGIO. 27  $\frac{8}{10}$  grs.  
 59. H LVDOVVICVS REX. R. XPIITIANA RELIGIO.

Of this last there are five specimens, weighing from 25 to 28 grs.; they resemble the usual coins of this type, and it may be left to each numismatist to appropriate them as he can to their respective monarchs, remarking, however, that Messrs. F. and C. assert that in all the undoubted coins of Louis II. his name is spelt without an initial H. If this be correct, Louis le Debonnaire is the only person to whom they can be assigned; and that the legend CHRISTIANA RELIGIO occurs on the reverse of his coins, appears from Messrs. F. and C., 304, where a coin bearing this inscription has on its obverse the bust of this emperor.

60. H LVDOVVICVS REX. Cross, pellet in each quarter.  
 VVIRAI BV RG CIVIT. Temple. 25  $\frac{1}{10}$  grs. Pl. vii. 89.

There is only one specimen of this coin, which is of the style and workmanship usual with the Temple type, which generally mark a German origin. The town hereon mentioned is unnoticed by Messrs. F. and C. and therefore probably unknown to French numismatists; it is perhaps Werburg, a place in the territory of Hesse Darmstadt, and consequently within the dominions of Louis le Germanique, A.D. 840—876, and of his son Louis de Saxe, 876—882; to either of whom it may therefore be assigned.

61. LHIDOVVIVS LHIIN. Cross, pellet in each angle.  
 MOGONCH CIVIT. Temple. Pl. vii. 90.

Though the letters upon this coin are very carelessly put together, it does not appear much more rude than others of this type. It seems to resemble the coins of Arnold, and as two or three kings of the name of Louis included Mayence within their dominions about this period, it is very difficult to assign it to any one in preference to the rest.

LAMBERT, 894—898.

62. LAMBERTVS IMPE. Cross, pellet in each angle.  
XPIITIANA RELIGIO. Temple.  $30 \frac{5}{10}$  grs. Pl. vii. 91.
63. LAMBERTVS IMP. R XPISTIANA PIHIGIO. Temple.  
Eight specimens. 25 to 27 grs.
64. LAMBERTVS IMPE. R XRITANA REICHO. Temple.  
20  $\frac{2}{10}$  grs. Pl. vii. 92.

There are two specimens of this last coin, which is of more rude workmanship, and has letters much less distinctly formed than the others of this reign; it would indeed have been difficult to read without the help of the others.

BERENGARIUS, 888—924.

65. BERENGARIVS RE or REX. Cross, pellet in each angle.  
XIISTIANA RIICIO. Temple. Pl. vii. 93.

Of these coins there are thirteen specimens, varying in weight from 18 to 33 grs. each, and differing in some very slight degree in the indistinctness of the letters, and incorrectness of the reading. The workmanship of the coins of Berengarius, Lambertus and Louis le Debonnaire in this collection is feeble, and the letters misshapen and crowded.

66. CONSTANTIA CIV. Cross, pellet in each angle.  
XRISTIANA RELIGIO. Temple.  $27 \frac{4}{10}$  grs. Pl. vii. 94.

The town here named is probably Constance; it does not occur in the work of Messrs. F. and C., where Constance is spelt HCVSTAHSI-EN.

67. QVVENTOVVCI. Cross, pellet in each angle.  
DENAT REX. Temple. Pl. vii. 95.

Of this there are two specimens; the workmanship very rude, and the reading of the reverse uncertain: upon one coin the reverse legend reads backwards, and the reading is still more doubtful than upon the other. This town is mentioned by Messrs. F. and C., and is considered to be Quentovic, near Estaples, but the name does not appear in their work upon any coin of this type; indeed, these pieces, 66 and 67, can scarcely be considered genuine coins, issued by any acknowledged prince, but rude and general imitations of genuine coins, issued by persons of doubtful or of no authority. There are three other coins of this type amongst the mass, the legends of which are utterly unintelligible, and the workmanship more than usually rude. With these must be placed—

68, (Pl. vii. 96) which has for type on both sides the cross with a pellet in each angle; and in style and workmanship resembles the Temple coins. The legends are unintelligible; on one side some letters appear mingled with mere marks, on the other we have +CRO+IVS+AVG, very likely a corruption of Carolus Aug., probably imitated from the recollection of some coin of one of the princes of that name.

69. LODOVV. CV ... Hand between R. O.  
BENEDIC ... Bust between S ...

There is but one specimen of this coin, extremely brittle, and broken into many pieces. It is figured by Messrs. F. and C. No. 250, and attributed to Louis II. son of Lothaire, who reigned from 855 to 875, contemporary with Benedict III.

This coin, if perfect, would read LODOVVICVS IMP. and BENEDICT P.; and the absent letter on one side of the head, would be P for Sanctus Petrus, whose bust appears as the type. It must be observed that Louis IV., who reigned from 887 to 928, was crowned emperor by

Pope Benedict IV. Here then are two instances of a Louis and a Benedict being contemporaries, and I have not seen in the works of the French numismatists any reason for assigning the coin to one Louis in preference to the other. Though Louis IV. more approximates to the supposed time of the interment of these coins, Louis II. was not so remote as to render it improbable that this piece should have been struck by him. This find, therefore, does nothing towards elucidating the doubt.

The coins, which we have here described and endeavoured to appropriate, present on a general survey certain remarkable differences in style of work. Among those bearing the legend GRATIA DI REX, the coins of Le Mans, fifty-two in number, are coarse, with long and thick letters: those of Melle have the cross and letters much flattened and expanded: those of Arras are much of the same character: those with CARLVS REX, struck at Clermont, six in number, have the letters wide spread and irregular: the coins of Carloman, Melle, and Clermont much resemble each other. The peculiarity in appearance of those of Bourges has been already noticed.

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#### UNCERTAIN.

Hitherto the coins discussed have been generally of acknowledged authenticity, struck by recognised potentates; and the difficulty of a correct appropriation has arisen from several kings of similar names having been nearly contemporaries, and their coins having been without any distinctive marks. But now new difficulties arise, to the solution of which there is scarcely any clue; and a satisfactory explanation of which has escaped the sagacity of all



numismatists of this or of other countries with whom we have had direct or indirect communication. It may suffice, at present, to describe merely the several sorts and varieties of these unintelligible coins, reserving some general remarks to the conclusion.

1. + SIEFREDVS. Cross, with a pellet in two angles.  
 + REX. Cross, the small cross and letters being opposite to the ends of the four limbs. 20 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grs. Pl. vii. 97.

Of this there are twenty-seven specimens.

2. + SI EF RED VS. Cross, two pellets at the end of each limb.  
 + REX. Cross crosslet, the small cross and letter being opposite to the ends of the limbs, and three or four pellets between each letter. 20 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grs. Pl. vii. 98.

Of this there are twenty-six specimens: the letters upon the obverse are separated into four divisions, as upon some of the coins of Alfred.

3. C SIEFREDVS REX, in two lines.  
 + EB IAI CEC IVI, small cross. 21 grs. Pl. viii. 99.

4. Of this there are eight specimens, with some slight variations; as, the X being placed at the end of the first instead of the second line; the small ornaments varying in position. We are unable to explain the C before the name. The legend of the reverse is separated into four parts to give a cruciform appearance to the device; and is intended for EBRAICE CIVItas, Evreux, as appears upon the following pieces, of which there are only three specimens, as well as from some others which will hereafter come under notice.

5. C SIEFR EHVS E, in two lines.  
 + EDRAICE CIVI. Cross.

This piece, it will be perceived, is blundered; H being used instead of D, RX being omitted, and, in the reverse, D substituted for B.

6. C SIEFRE. A long cross on two steps lying between the two lines of the inscription.

DVS REX.

+ ED RAI CEC IVI. Small cross ; three pellets at end of each limb. Pl. viii. 100.

7. C SIEFRX EDVS RE. The X misplaced. Same type.  
+ ED IAI CEC IVI.

8. C SIEFRX EDVS RE Same type.

+ ED IAI CEC IVI. No pellets at end of cross, but four between each division of legend.

Of these varieties there are about eighteen specimens.

Of this type there is a single specimen of a

HALFPENNY.

9. C SIEERF, in two lines, with the long cross between.

+ EB. IVI CEC IVI. Cross. 9  $\frac{4}{10}$  grs. Pl. viii. 101.

10. + SIEFREDVS REX. Cross croslet, or rather a cross with a small cross at the end of each limb.

+ EB IAI CEC IVI. Cross, three pellets opposite each angle. 21 grs. Pl. viii. 102.

Of this there are thirty-seven specimens; and of another variety, which has four pellets between each division of the legend on the reverse, there are twenty-five specimens.

11. C SIE FRX ERS IIDE. Cross, pellet in each angle, quartet of pellets between each limb ; and a pellet at each side of the end of each limb.

+ ED IAI CEC IVI. Cross, quartet of pellets between each division of legend. 22 grs. Pl. viii. 103.

Of this variety there are only three specimens. The corruption of the legend is curious ; the commencement reading correctly, the latter half meaning to be retrograde, EDVS REX.

12. + SIEFREDVS. Small cross, pellet in two angles.

+ <CR-EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with a pellet in each angle.

13. + SI EF RED VS. Large cross, pellet in two angles, legend in four divisions.

+ <CR|H, or <CR|EH, or <CR|EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with a pellet in each angle; sometimes in only two angles. Pl. viii. 104.

Of this type there are fifty-seven specimens, varying somewhat in having the legend of the obverse divided or undivided, or more or less of ornaments between the letters of the reverse. Those with the divided legend generally weigh about  $20\frac{1}{2}$  grs., those with it undivided about  $19\frac{6}{10}$  grs.

This reverse occurs in connexion with six different obverses, and upon upwards of two thousand specimens. No approximation has yet been made to a satisfactory solution of its meaning; though there are few numismatists who have seen it who have not made the attempt and hazarded conjectures. Some, supposing these coins to be French, and knowing that religious mottoes occur upon French coins, have read the legend ACRTEN, and have interpreted it A CHRISTO TENEO; but this legend will presently be seen on the same coins with MIRABILIA FECIT or DNS. DS. REX for Dominus Deus Rex, on the other side, and it is not probable that a coin should occur with two religious legends, without any indication of the person by whom, or the place where, it was struck. But even were the probability of such a circumstance to be admitted, there would remain objections to such a mode of reading the legend; the < and | are almost always placed in a different direction from the rest of the legend, and also opposite to each other, near or attached to the end of the two side limbs of the cross; it is therefore difficult to believe that they are in any way part of the legend.

Another gentleman, having probably seen only one of those varieties where the letters NVT are very conspicuous, perhaps No. 28, omits all notice of the others, and interprets those as the initials of *Nomen Venerabilis Trinitatis*. It is scarcely necessary to record the objections to this explanation.

A third, not knowing the circumstances which limit the period below which the date of the interment of these coins cannot descend, proposes an anagrammatic interpretation of the legend, and ascribes them to CNVT REX.

A fourth, supposing this reading may be correct, gets over the difficulty of attributing these coins to a monarch who commenced his reign one hundred years after their probable interment, by suggesting that there might have been a sea king, or pirate, of the same name, by whom they were struck.

Such are some of the interpretations proposed, to none of which I can at all agree; but without being able to propose any thing more satisfactory. Upon examining all the numerous varieties of this type, and observing the peculiar position of the V and T relatively both to the other letters of the legend and to the cross which forms the type, I am quite of opinion that these two characters are no part of the legend. If the coin is placed with the cross upright, it will be observed that these characters are almost always attached, or opposite to the ends of the side limbs of the cross, and have the appearance of a T upside down, and an A; thus, L A, and I am therefore disposed to think, having the concurrence of Mr. Akerman in this opinion, that these two letters may be a corruption of A and ω, letters which occur upon somewhat contemporary coins.

The letters which remain unexplained upon the far greater number of these pieces, for they are not all exactly

the same, some omitting and some inserting other letters, are CREN, and of these no plausible solution has yet been offered. Legends of this period consist of the name of a king, or a moneyer, or a place, or some religious sentiment. These can scarcely refer to the name of a king, as they are found upon the reverse of Siefredus, with the monogram of Karolus, and upon imitation coins with the name of Alfred; nor to that of a moneyer, because that is almost invariably accompanied with the name of the personage by whose authority the piece was struck, and upon the greater number of them no name appears; nor that of a place, for they occur with the names of Ebraice, *Evreux*, Quentovic, *Queenage*, and also Cunnetti, which is probably the name of a town, though its locality is not ascertained; nor to any religious sentiment, for it is connected with *Mirabilia fecit*, and *Dominus Deus Rex*, and two inscriptions of such a character upon the same coin are scarcely admissible. The small cross which occurs at the commencement or end of legends bears the same relative position to the letters upon almost all the specimens, and, therefore, limits the arrangement of the letters to that proposed CREN. These, then, are the letters, so arranged, which require the explanation so difficult to supply. The coins with this type and legend are probably imitations of some which had been struck by some acknowledged power, but search has been made in vain for any, in any country, which could have formed their probable prototype. The form of the cross, the upper limb being croslet, is peculiar to these coins, not appearing, it is believed, upon any other nearly contemporary piece.

14. SIEVE RT RX in two lines; a long cross on its side between them.

ED IAI CEC IVI small cross. 21  $\frac{6}{10}$  grs. See Pl. viii. 100.

Of this there are six specimens; they scarcely differ from fig. 100, except in the name of the king, or rather in the spelling of the king's name, as SIEFREDVS and SIEVERT are clearly the same person. The resemblance between these coins and one of the types of Alfred is worthy of remark. See fig. 20.

15. SIEVERT R. Cross, extending to edge of coin, each limb croslet; three pellets in each angle.

ED IAI CEC IVI Cross. 20 grs. Pl. viii. 105.

Five specimens.

16. SIEVERTI. Type as preceding.

EB IAI CEC IVI. Small cross, three pellets opposite each angle. 22  $\frac{2}{10}$  grs.

Three specimens.

17. RS RT VE IE. Type as preceding, letters of SIEVERT R transposed.

EB IAI CEC IVI. Cross. 21 grs.

Sixteen specimens.

18. IS RT VE IE. Type as preceding, letters of SIEVERTI transposed.

EB IAI CEC IVI. Cross, three pellets opposite each angle. 21 grs.

Twenty-one specimens.

It will be perceived that the above forty-five specimens are but varieties of each other, and closely resemble No. 14.

19. SIEVERT R. Type as preceding.

EB IAI CEC IVI. Cross. 8  $\frac{6}{10}$  grs. Pl. viii. 106.

Of this halfpenny there is but one specimen.

20. SIEO ERT REX. Cross, upper limb croslet.

MIRABILA FECIT. Cross, pellet in two angles. 21  $\frac{6}{10}$  grs. Pl. viii. 107.

Four specimens.

21. SIFCRT RE. Cross, upper limb croslet.

NI RA BI LI, Cross, pellet in two angles. 7 <sup>8</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grs.  
Pl. viii. 108.

Of this halfpenny there is only one specimen, as neatly executed as the penny, though the legends are blundered.

22. SIEO ERT REX. Cross, upper limb croslet.

DNS DS REX. Cross, pellet in two angles. 20 to 23 grs.  
Pl. viii. 109.

Of this type there are forty-three specimens, some varying slightly from the others, in having pellets variously interspersed in the legend and about the crosses, or in reading SIEURT RE, or SIECRT RE; and some have the legend of the reverse retrograde. The letter which replaces the V of the former types, and upon them is intended for U, has at first sight the appearance of a C placed sideways; upon some, indeed, it stands in its usual position of the C upright.

Upon a comparison of the several varieties just described, it will be readily admitted that SIEFREDVS, SIEVERT, and SIEO ERT are only different modes of writing the same name, and the question now arises, who is this king who is found upon so many coins connected with the city of Evreux? After a very long and tedious search made by my friend Mr. Newton into the annals of the time, in the absence of any assistance either from the coins themselves or from numismatic writers, it must be confessed that there is little to be offered in explanation, except conjecture not of a very satisfactory kind. The chronicles in Bouquet's collection make mention of two Sigfrids; the first, who is styled Rex Normanorum, or Rex Danorum, and whose name is spelt Sigefridus, Sigifrid, Sigiffridus, Siefridus, is mentioned as first invading France in 865; in 882 he was persuaded by bribes to leave that country, and was

baptized by the Emperor Carloman; he returned in 886, and in that and the following year ravaged France; he was killed in Friesland in 892.

Of the other Sigfrid nothing seems to be known, except from the following passage:—

“A.D. 912. Post hoc bellum cruentissimum et Normanorum conversionem, miles quidam de Danorum reliquiis, qui hoc Monasterium et patriam cum Danorum exercitibus frequenter affligendo destruxerat, nomine Sifridus Dacus, cum sua turma huc rediit, et Ghisnas villam et patriam occupans, a nobis abstulit, sibimet usurpavit, sedem suam in ea posuit, tuitionem et castrum in ea construxit, et se Ghisnarum dominum appellavit.”—Ex chron. Sithiensi. Bouquet, ix. 76.

No connection has been traced of either of these persons with the history of Evreux. It appears that this city, after having been seized by Imino, Count of Poitou, in 878, was afterwards sacked by Rollo in 885; it was ceded by him in 911, as part of Normandy, and restored to its original possessors by Hugo, who took it, by the assistance of its Norman Christian inhabitants, in 943.

It seems most probable that the coins bearing the name of Sigfrid were struck during the troubled times between 882 and 892, by the first rather than the second person of that name. There is positive proof of his presence in France during these years, and, having been converted to Christianity, he might use the cross as upon these coins, though he could hardly have done so before his baptism in 882. The only mention of the other Sigfrid is during the reign of Rollo, under whose vigorous administration it is not likely that any one would be allowed to style himself king at Evreux.

23. EBRAICE C. Cross upper limb croslet, with pellet in each angle.

DNS DS REX. Cross, pellet in two angles. 19 to 22 grs. Pl. viii. 110.



Ten specimens. Here, it will be observed, there is not the name of any monarch, prelate, or moneyer; but the coin professes to be struck at Evreux, and is connected by its type and workmanship with some of the coins of Siefred already described, and with some others to be noticed hereafter, which bear the name of the same place.

24. EB<CR< IE. Cross, upper limb croslet, with pellet in each angle.

DNS DS REX. Cross, pellet in two angles. 21 grs.  
Pl. viii. 111.

Of this singular coin there is but one specimen; comparing it with those immediately preceding, it will be seen that the legend of the obverse is a corruption of Ebraice; and the <CR< shews its close connection with that unintelligible type already noticed, and of which so many more specimens will be seen in the sequel of this paper. Another variety reads B <CR< E, and has the legend of the reverse retrograde.

25. EBRAICE CIVITA. Monogram of Carolus.

<CR< EN. Cross, upper limb croslet, with pellet in each angle. 23  $\frac{5}{10}$  grs. Pl. viii. 112.

Ten specimens, with some slight variations amongst them. They are well and neatly executed, very much in the style of the French coins with the GRATIA DI REX legend, and yet so entirely are they identified in type and legend of the reverse with those of Siefred, &c. that it were difficult to suppose them struck by the authority of any of the Charles's. It is more probable that all these varieties owe their origin to the same hitherto undiscovered source, and that the monogram is an unauthorised imitation of a well known type extensively current.

26. EBIAICE CIT. or ED·IAI CIVI. Monogram of Carolus.

<CR< EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with pellet in each angle. 8  $\frac{7}{8}$  grs. Pl. ix. 113.

Of these halfpennies there are nine specimens, of neat workmanship.

27. CVNNETTI. Monogram of Carolus.

◁CR↯EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with pellet in each angle. 8 to 9 grs. Pl. ix. 114.

Of these halfpence there are forty-four specimens, presenting several variations in the letters and their positions; in one the letter T is placed sideways ↯ in the word CVNE↯↯I as it appears upon the reverses; and some legends read retrograde. Of this type and legend there are not any pence, the workmanship is in most of the varieties very neat. Upon these coins the word CVNNETTI is first met with, and as it occupies exactly the place of EBRAICE upon the preceding specimens, there is good reason to suppose that it indicates the name of some town, and of one, probably, not far removed from Evreux; but every search in French chroniclers or geographers for any town of such or such like name, has proved fruitless. In England, indeed, there is CVNETIA, the ancient name of Marlborough; but it is not reasonable to separate these coins from those which resemble them in type and workmanship, and which bear the names of two French towns, Evreux and Quanaage, the only towns mentioned upon any of these pieces. To France probably must be ascribed their birth, though it is difficult to assign them to any locality or reign.

28. CVNNETTI. Cross, pellet in two angles.

◁CR↯EN. Large cross, sometimes a pellet in each angle. 18 to 21 grs. Pl. ix. 115.

29. Sometimes the legends are retrograde; and some (30) read CVNNETI; some (31) have the cross plain, the ends touching the letters of the legend, as fig. 122; others, (32)

have the cross paté at the ends, and not touching, as fig. 123; some (33) have the cross on the reverse, with each limb croslet, and the obverse legend retrograde; on these the < is omitted, and there is consequently no appearance resembling the supposed A and ω (Pl. ix. 116). Of these types there are thirteen specimens, all without the monogram or name of any person by whom they were, or profess to have been, struck.

34. CVNNE< I. Small cross.

<CR< EIN. Cross, upper limb croslet with pellet in each angle; cross in each lower angle (Pl. ix. 117), or in only one angle, and the I omitted on reverse.

These are only varieties of the coin next described.

35. CVNNETTI. Cross, with or without a pellet in two angles, or in each angle.

<CR< EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with pellet in each angle. General weight from 20 to 22 grs., but some exceed, others fall short, of those weights. Pl. ix. 118.

This last description of one coin will serve as a general one of nearly eighteen hundred specimens, among which are many variations in the readings, and some trifling ones in the type: some (36) having a pellet in each lower angle of the cross of the reverse, some (37) in only one angle, some (38) in none, some (39) have four pellets in one angle; in each angle of the upper limb croslet there is generally a pellet, sometimes only in two, sometimes not in any. In some few specimens (40) the lower limb of the cross terminates in the letter R (Pl. ix. 119), and there are about eight specimens (41) where the lower as well as the upper limb is croslet (Pl. ix. 120). The following various readings occur on the obverse, with various little ornaments variously dispersed.

CVNNETTI	CVNNIETI TI	CVNNTTE
—ETT	—E I	—TTEI
—E I	—NETCI	CIVINTI
—ETI	—NITI	—NE I
—ETI TI	—NTI	

By far the most frequent of these is CVNNETTI; the three first upon the list are sometimes retrograde, and there are some evident imitations of these coins so blundered as not to be worth notice.

The following are the various readings of the reverse; the first being, by far, the most common.

◁CR E N	◁ E NCR
—EIN	◁ CREN
—IN	◁ ICRN
—N	CR ◁ N
◁CE R N	E RCE ◁ N
◁C IN	NNR →CV
◁CI E N	TIRC → +N
◁CI R N	IVEI →RC—VE united, R retrograde.
◁CRIH	

42. Of this type there are eighteen halfpence, weighing about 9 grs. each, varying slightly from each other in the number of pellets dispersed about the type and legend, and presenting also some slight differences in the readings. Pl. ix. 121.

43. EBRAICE CIVITAS. Cross. \*

◁CR E N. Cross, generally a pellet in each angle.  
20 to 22 grs.

Of this type and its varieties there are one hundred and twenty-eight specimens; some (44) have the reverse cross perfectly plain, the ends touching the letters of the legend, (Pl. ix. 122); in others (45) the cross becomes paté at the ends (Pl. ix. 123). Some are of inferior workmanship, and are more blundered in the legends. The various readings of the obverse are:—

EBRAICE CIVITAS	EBIAICE CIVI	EBRAICE CIV
—————S*	EIRAIICE ———	EBARICE CIVI
BRAICE ———	—————	EBIAICE ———
EBIAICE ———A	EBRAICE CIVI	—————CIV

The six first have the plain cross, the five last have it paté. Some read the legend continuously, some have it broken, more or less distinctly, into four divisions, with or without pellets between. The second variety, marked \*, is badly executed, and on the reverse reads <CE =RN.

46. EBIAICE CIV. Cross.

CR= EN or CRE= N. Cross, each limb croslet pellet generally in each angle. 20 to 22 grs.

Of this there are seven specimens: it will be observed that the = retains its sidelong position, that the < is omitted, and that the = E are sometimes transposed. Pl. ix. 124.

47. EBRAICE CIVITA. Cross.

<CR= EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with a pellet generally in each angle. Pl. ix. 125.

Of this type there are three hundred and twelve specimens, from 20 to 22 grs. each. The obverse readings are—

EBRAICE CIVITA	Readings on Reverses are
EBIAICE C. CI. CIT. CITI. CIV. or I.	<CR= EN
EBIAICI CV	<CR= N
EBIVICE CIA	<N= =
EBIICE CIV	B <CR= E
EBIAICE CVIT	B <CR= I
EBCE CV	B <CR= IE.
IBRAICI CITA	
EBIARICEI	Pl. ix. 126.

Upon almost the whole of these the LA are placed at the ends of the side limbs of the cross. (48) The introduction of the letter B upon the reverse of the three last varieties looks very much as if it were a blundering ignorant imitation of the legend of the obverse; compare with the Nos. 24 and 62. figs. 111 and 132. There are a few speci-

mens which have a pellet in each lower angle of the cross, and which have the legends very much blundered. (49) Ten of the specimens have the lower limb of the cross terminating in R, as in fig. 119.

50. EBRAICE CIV. Cross, pellet in two angles.

CR↖EN. Cross, each limb croslet with pellet in each angle.  $8\frac{4}{10}$  grs. Pl. x. 127.

Of this halfpenny there is only one specimen; there are three or four others which have the cross plain like the pennies first described, but they are of very coarse workmanship, the legends blundered, and no pellets in the angles on the obverse: they weigh about 9 grs.

51. EBIAICE CIV. Cross, pellet in two angles.

↖CR↖EN. Cross, upper limb croslet with pellet in each angle. Pl. x. 128.

Of this there are six specimens, weighing about 9 grs. each.

52. EBICICECA. ↖CR↖EN.

Of this there are three specimens, about 9 grs. each; the type is the same as the preceding; the characters ↖↖ retain the same relative position to the letters of the legend, but are placed at the top and bottom of the cross instead of at the sides.

53. EB IAICE IV. B ↖CR↖E.

Two specimens, of about 9 grs. each.

54. MIRABILA FECIT. Cross. ↖CRTEN. Cross, upper limb croslet. Pl. x. 129.

55. MIRABILIA FEI. ————

56. ———— FC. ———↖EN.

57. ———— FTC. ———TEN. See Pl. x. 130.

Of these four varieties there are altogether one hundred and twenty-one specimens, weighing 21 to 23 grs.; the type is the same as those of CVNNETTI and EBRAICE, of which we have already noticed so many specimens.

Upon the two first varieties the T ranges with the letters of the legend, but still retains its place at the end of the side limb of the cross. In the last variety, of which there are only two specimens, these remarkable characters  $\triangleleft$  and T, though opposite to each other, seem to have become so accidentally, and the letters of the legend are continuous, uninterrupted by the intervention of pellets or any other ornament.

58. MIRABILA FECIT. Cross, pellet in two angles.

EBRAECE C. Cross, upper limb croslet with pellet in each angle. Pl. x. 131.

The various readings are—

59. MIRABILA IECT. EBRAICE C

60. ———BIIIA FTC. EBRACE CET.

61. ———BILIA FEI. FE. FC.

Of these varieties there are one hundred and twenty-four specimens, varying from 20 to 22 grs. each. The type is exactly the same as upon the preceding descriptions, and there can be no doubt of their having been issued by the same authority; their close connexion is still more clearly evidenced by the following variety compared with some of the former Evreux coins whose reverse legends begin with B.

62. MIRABILA FECIT. EB $\triangleleft$ CR $\leftharpoonup$ IE. Pl. x. 132.

Of this singular variety there are four specimens, weighing about 21  $\frac{1}{2}$  grs. each; the  $\triangleleft$  and  $\leftharpoonup$  are opposite to each other at the top and bottom of the cross.

63. MIRABILIA FECIT. Cross, pellet in two angles.

D $\overline{N}$ S  $\overline{D}$ S  $\diamond$ REX. In two lines, with a small cross and sometimes pellets between. Pl. x. 133.

The reading of the reverse is always the same, except that sometimes the upper line reads retrograde. The obverse presents the following variations—

64. MIRABILA FECIT  
 65. —ABIA FECT  
 66. —AILIA —IT  
 67. —VBITIV —  
 68. MIRABIA ECT  
 69. NDADNIAI FECIT.

Of these several varieties there are sixty specimens, from 20 to 22 grs. each; and of these ten are of the singular reading, the last in the list. The legend and type of the obverse connect them with the pieces immediately preceding them, while the legends of both obverse and reverse connect them with the pieces bearing the name of SIEUERT REX. Though these coins present only seven variations in the reading of the legend, there are variations in the small ornaments interspersed, proving that at least twelve pair of dies were used in their production, and in every one of them the square □ is prefixed to the word REX; this could scarcely have been the effect of mere accident—this letter had probably some meaning, but what that may have been is another of the unexplained difficulties which occur in these coins. It may, however, be remarked that this letter is similar in form to those which occur upon the coins of Odo, king of France. Though these coins cannot be positively attributed to that king, a reference to No. 14 will show that he introduced the letters of his name into the legend GRA◇TIA D-I O REX in a manner as strange and forced as the ◇ upon these pieces.

70. II IDAFI CIT. Cross, pellet in two angles.  
 DNS D ◇ REX. In two lines. Pl. x. 134.

Of this halfpenny there are six specimens, weighing about 8½ grs. each. However blundered the legend of the



obverse may be, it is evident that it is a corruption only of *MIRABILIA FECIT*, and the lozenge-shaped *O* is retained in the same place as in the pennies.

In this place may be introduced, on account of its reverse, a piece of which there is only one specimen.

71. *ALVVALDVS*. Cross, pellet in two angles.

*DNS DS REX*. In two lines. 23  $\frac{5}{10}$  grs. Pl. x. 135.

This piece is not so neat in appearance and workmanship as those just described; it however exactly resembles them in type, omitting the lozenge-shaped  $\diamond$  on the reverse. *Alvaldus* can scarcely be any thing but the name of a person, but who he was, or might have been, it were perhaps a vain endeavour to discover.

72. *QVENTOVICI*. Cross.

*CIRLENA*. Long cross.

Pl. x. 136.

Four specimens, and a variety which reads *QVIETOVICI*. They weigh about 20 grs. each; the *J* and *A* are opposite to each other, but not at the sides of the cross.

73. *QVENTOVIC*. Cross.

*CIRLENA*. Cross, a crenate line projecting from each limb, a pellet in each angle.

Pl. x. 137.

Others read *QVENTOIVICI* or *QVIETOVICI*. Of these varieties there are six specimens, weighing about 22 grs. each.

74. Another variety of which there are six specimens, weighing about 21 grs. each, reads *QVENTOVICI*, *R. IORLAENA*. In all these the *J* and *A* are opposite to each other, but not at the ends of the cross.

75. *QVENTOVICI*. Cross.

*C+IRLENA*. Large cross, pellet in each angle. Pl. x. 138.

Some read *QIVEHTOVICI* or *QVENTOVICI* retrograde. Of these three variations there are eight specimens, weighing

about 21 grs.: the legend is the same as upon the others, but the cross which on them is generally placed at the commencement, is here after the first letter, and the L and A are not opposite to each other.

76. A very blundered variety, scarcely to be recognised as such, reads—QEVAC+NOE. R. CFINLAN.

77. QVIHITOVCI. Cross.

I+OEIIAC. Cross.

9 <sup>7</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grs. Pl. x. 139.

78. QVEITOVCI. Cross.

I+OEIIAC. Cross, pellet in each angle.

8 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub> grs.

79. QVIHITOVICI. Cross.

I+OE . . . C. Cross, crenate line projecting from end of each limb, pellet in each angle.

9 grs.

These three halfpennies weigh about 9 grs. each; the legends are evidently very much blundered, but not so much so as to prevent their being classed with the pennies immediately preceding them.

The first question which will probably be asked after examining the coins described in the 67<sup>th</sup> and following pages, is by whom were they struck, and to this no satisfactory reply has been given; but before proceeding to make any further observations, or to offer any conjectures, it may be well to place before the eyes of the readers a tabular view of the connexion of the different legends with each other, from which it will appear that all the varieties are so intimately connected with each other by their types and legends, that all must have been struck about the same time, in the same country, and by the same authorities. Without remarking upon other proofs of a common origin, we may refer to the type of the peculiar cross, with the upper limb croslet, and the legend <CR+EN, which are common to all the varieties and unknown to any other coins.

C SIEFREDVS REX	EBRAICE CIVI	
EBIAICE	EBIAICE	
SIEVERT R or RX		
FREDVS	CR EN	
ERT REX	DNS DS REX	
	MIRABILIA FECIT	
EBRAICE C	DNS DS REX	
EB CR IE		
	MIRABILIA FECIT	
EBRAECE C		
EBRAICE CIVITA	CR EN	
EBIAICE CIT		Halfpennies.
EBRAICE CIVI	C SIEFREDVS REX	
EBIAICE	SIEVERT R or RX	
CVNNETTI	CR EN	Halfpennies.
Cross		Halfpennies and
		[Pennies.]
MIRABILIA FECIT	CR EN	
	EB CR IE	
	EBRAECE C	
	SIEVERT REX	
	DNS DS REX	
ALVVALDVS	REX	
QVENTOVICI	CIRLENA	
	GRATIA DI REX	See
	p. 57, Coins of Charles	
CIRLENA	QVENTOVICI	
CR EN	CVNNETTI	
	EBRAICE CIVITA	
	SIEFREDVS	
	MIRABILIA FECIT	
B CR E	DNS DS REX	
DNS DS REX	EBRAICE C	

DNS DS REX	EB< CR< IE
— — —	B <CR< E
— — —	SIE< ERT
— — —	ALVVALDVS
— — REX	MIRABILIA FECIT

The difficulty with regard to these coins is not confined merely to conjectures respecting the person by whose authority they were struck, but even the country where they were issued is a subject of doubt and dispute. Some persons do not entertain any doubt of their owing their origin to France, though several French numismatists disclaim them, and suppose them to be Anglo-Saxon. Different reasons have influenced different persons in forming this opinion, the chief of which are the general appearances of the workmanship and type. The workmanship certainly more resembles that of the coins of St. Eadmund than that of most of the Carlovingian race, but scarcely so much as it does that of several of the pieces with the legend GRATIA DI REX. That part of the types upon which the French authorities rely is the small cross, like that upon the obverse of the Cunnetti and similar coins; such a cross is frequent upon Anglo-Saxon coins, but rare upon French. Having thus formed an opinion, they rather violently wrest other matters to confirm their views. EBRAICE and EBIAICE, which is evidently the same word corruptly spelt, they deem to indicate York; but it seems almost impossible that upon such a variety of coins EBORACVM should not once appear correctly spelt, or that the corruption of the orthography should not assimilate with those which appear upon the almost cotemporary coins called St. Peter's pence, and acknowledged to have issued from York. Upon the acknowledged coins of York the O is scarcely ever omitted, the I never inserted;

upon these Cuerdale coins the O never appears, and the I is never omitted. CVNNETTI is supposed to be CVNETIA or Marlborough; and if it could be supposed that the coins were English the slight deviation from the correct reading of the name would not be an insuperable objection; and there is not any known French town of a nearly similar name to set up as a rival claimant for these pieces; the locality of such coins must then be decided by the general merits of the question. There are some peculiarities upon many of these coins which the French numismatists have perhaps not had sufficient opportunities of observing, and which are favourable to their view of the subject. The general weight of these coins seldom exceeds 22 grs., much less than that of the French cotemporaneous currency, which is seldom so low. The great disparity, however, in the weight of the undisputed coins of that country precludes the laying of much stress upon this point. The coins of Odo vary from 22 to 28 grs. Upon some of the coins of Siefredus there is a long cross on two steps lying sideways between two lines of an inscription; this is a peculiar type, not observed upon any other coins, except some of the Oxford type of Alfred, which were unknown before the Cuerdale find (see figs. 26, 100, 101). Some of the legends, as SI EF RED VS (fig. 104) and EB IAI CEC IVI (figs. 103, 124), and others, are separated into four portions, giving a cruciform appearance to the type, a peculiarity remarkable upon some of the coins of Alfred (fig. 12). and Athelstan (fig. 2), but which have not been observed upon any French coins. That unexplained legend CREN with AL at the ends of the cross is found upon two specimens bearing the name of Alfred; they are, it is true, very barbarous and spurious, but they are nevertheless indications of communication between England and the

authors of these coins. These points of similarity are certainly remarkable, and cannot have been the result of accident, but there are others quite as remarkable which seem to indicate a French origin;—the names EBRAICE and QUENTOVICI, which have been acknowledged as names of French towns;—CVNNETTI, probably another French town, as it occupies the exact place of EBRAICE upon coins perfectly similar in type and workmanship;—some specimens of both bearing the monogram of Charles, not a rude and almost unintelligible imitation, as upon acknowledged English coins, but precisely as it appears upon undoubted French coins—religious legends, such as *Mirabilia Fecit*, and *Dominus Deus Rex*, a practice prevalent in French coins, unknown in Anglo Saxon—absence of moneyer's names, which are rarely omitted upon English, and seldom, if ever, inserted upon French coins. The monogram of Charles, and the lozenge-shaped  $\diamond$  in the legend DNS DS  $\diamond$  REX are surely derived from coins of Charles and Odo; but it is not therefore necessary to suppose that either of those kings sanctioned their issue.

Under all these circumstances it may be contended, with much show of probability, that these coins derive from France many of the peculiarities which attach to them; that they were not issued by any personages of permanent and acknowledged authority, but by some of those northern warriors who by violence and force of arms obtained a temporary possession of some portions of France, and had also so much connexion with England as to render probable the employment of English workmen in the fabrication of some of these coins, thereby introducing some peculiarities of the English mint with blundered imitations of French names, types, and legends. These coins may be considered as imitations rather than originals, substantially French but

marked by some English peculiarities. To French numismatists then I look for an elucidation of those difficulties which I feel unable to explain, and I cannot conclude this part of the subject without expressing a hope that, availing themselves of their own extensive collection of coins, of their previous experience, of a more familiar acquaintance with their own chronicles, with unpublished documents, and with recent numismatic works that may not yet have reached this country, and combining all these means with the accession of facts now laid before them, they may succeed in solving some of the difficulties with which this portion of the history of their coinage is, by their own confession, involved.

Amongst this treasure of ornaments and coins were some pieces of Cufic money of the Caliphs of the Abbasside dynasty; they were chiefly fragments, very few entire, and only one or two in such condition as to allow of the date or mint being ascertained. It is only necessary to engrave one, the least imperfect of the number, that by the plates may be placed before the eye a specimen of the various coins of which the whole mass consisted.

80. (Pl. x. 140) This is a dirhem of Motamed Ala'llah. The inscription on one side contains the name of this Khalif and that of "Muhammad, the apostle of God." The legend is partially obliterated and indistinct. On the other side is the inscription "There is no God but God, there is no associate to him;" below is the name of the Khalif's brother, Muwakkef Billah. The legend announces that this coin was struck in Arminiyah, A.H. 267, that is 880 of our era. Other coins, upon which dates can be ascertained, were struck much about the same time, as might be expected from the date of the European coins with which they were mingled. This discovery of Arabic money in

the midst of European treasure belonging to the ninth century is not unusual, and it is not difficult to account for. Such have been found in France and the north of Europe, but not before, it is thought, in England;<sup>1</sup> Charlemagne and his successors are known to have entertained friendly relations with Haroun Alraschid and his successors;<sup>2</sup> monasteries or hospitals were maintained at Jerusalem for the reception of devotees and entertainment of pilgrims; commercial intercourse existed between Alexandria and various parts of France for the introduction of spices and Arabic perfumes;<sup>3</sup> the Saracens had actually a settlement in Provence;<sup>4</sup> intercourse between Europe and the East was also carried on through Russia;<sup>5</sup> and a naval predatory warfare was frequently practised by the northern tribes of Europe against the Moors;<sup>6</sup> so that these Cufic pieces may have found their way into this find either through France, which has supplied to it so many undisputed coins, or by means of the northern warriors who have been already conjectured to have been the issuers of another large portion of it.

81. D.D.N.N.HERACIVS ET HERA CONST— Half length figures of Heraclius and his son Heraclius Constantinus.

DEVS ADJVT A ROMANIS. A cross based upon a globe.

This coin is interesting as showing that the money of the Byzantine empire was not entirely extinct among our

<sup>1</sup> *Revue Numismatique*, 373, from the *Blätter für Münzkunde*.

<sup>2</sup> Reinaud, *Invas. des Sarras*, 116, 136.

<sup>3</sup> De Guignes, *Memoire de Commerce des Francois dans le Levant avant les Croisades*. Acad. des Inscript. xxxvii., 481.

<sup>4</sup> Reinaud, *ibid.* 158, 210, 257.

<sup>5</sup> Lindberg, *sur quelques medailles Cufiques trouvees dans l'île de Falster*. Dedication, p. 3—6.

<sup>6</sup> Depping, *Histoire des Expéditions maritimes des Normands*, i. 164-5.



Saxon ancestors at the beginning of the tenth century. We have already seen, p. 10, a coin of Valentinian, struck about the year 390, serving as a model for the type of one struck about 874; and here we have mixed with this hoard a coin struck about 640, and with a cross on the reverse, not very dissimilar to that which occurs upon the large mass whose legend has hitherto defied a rational explanation.

As in this find all the well known coins belong either to France or England, for it is not necessary to notice the few Cufic coins accidentally mingled with the mass, it is reasonable to look in the first instance to the numismatists of those countries for an explanation of the difficulties in which the other pieces are involved, and, failing these, our eyes should next turn towards the north from whence those warriors came under whose authority these unexplained monies were probably issued; and it is not improbable that, when the full description of this hoard shall have been made known to the intelligent archæologists of Danemark, some considerable light may be thrown upon what is now so obscure. From the knowledge and perseverance of Mr. Thomsen of Copenhagen very much may be hoped: three types of these coins (figs. 118, 130, 137) were long since known to him, and had attracted his attention; for they appear as Nos. 6, 7, and 8 in three plates, "*Des pieces non expliquées ou partiellement expliquées de la collection des monnaies du moyen âge de Thomsen a Copenhagen,*" which he engraved and circulated with the view of obtaining further information.

Lcclwel, in his "*Numismatique du moyen-age,*" Part ii. p. 88, mentions three of these coins under the head of *monnaies énigmatiques*. Two of them read similarly to figs. 115 and 119, and, by converting the ornamental pellets into vestiges

of the lozenge-shaped  $\diamond$  and reading the letters successively thus,  $\therefore$  TIXCVN  $\therefore$  NET and  $\therefore$  +CVN  $\therefore$  NE+ I, he makes out Oticu Monet and Otcu Moneti. The third is similar to fig. 131, but it is imperfect, RADILA FEC only appearing; and he finds therein the name of Mradila Hradila or Gradila, a moneyer; acknowledging, however, that he never heard of such a name. It must be observed that in this instance the coin was imperfect, that the penultimate I is omitted upon the coin, and that the specimen he saw was probably one of those where the B is very inaccurately formed, being much more like a D. Still these three specimens are quite sufficient to enable us to form an opinion respecting the enigmatic system he so strongly advocates. One coin of this description is figured in Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, 1772, vol. 1, Tab. iii., No. 30; it is similar to our figure 115, and is copied from a rare plate, an impression of which is to be found in Harl. MSS. 1437, and which merits a particular notice, as it records the details of a small discovery of coins exactly similar to those which are the subject of the present paper. In this plate are represented thirty-five coins, arranged in the form of a cross; at the top three rows of two coins each, then four rows of five coins each, below these three more rows of two coins and one row of three coins, and underneath, upon what forms the base of the cross, is the inscription as follows:—

“† A true purtraiture of sundrie coynes found the 8 of Aprill and other daies following in the yeare 1611 in a certaine place called the Harkirke within the lordship of litle Crosbie in ye parish of Sephton in the countie of Lancaster w<sup>ch</sup> place—William Blundell, of the said litle Crosbie Esquire inclosed from the residue of the said Harkirke for the buriall of such Catholick recusantes

deceasing either of the said village or of the adjoining neighbourhood as shoulde be denied buriall at their parish Church of Sephton."

This small find consisted of eleven coins of St. Peter, more or less resembling Rud. xii. 8—14. One Abp. Plegmund, Rud. xiii. 1. Hawkins, 150. Six Ælfred, Rud. xv. 11. xvi. 12, 13. Hawkins, 175; our fig. 12. One Ælfred, of the Oxford type, fig. 22. Seven Eadweard, fig. 32, Rud. xvi. 28—30. One Eadweard, Rud. xvi. 6. Four St. Eadmund, fig. 34, &c. One Cunnetti, fig. 115. One Berengarius, fig. 93. One Hludovicus, fig. 88, and one Carlus Rex Fr. fig. 62.

From this enumeration it appears that, with the exception of the coins of St. Peter, these coins are similar to those found in Cuerdale; their interment was probably contemporaneous, and the singular union of French and Cunnetti coins with those of Alfred, Eadweard, St. Edmund, and Plegmund may be considered as almost evidence that the proprietor of this small hoard was one of that same band of strangers who probably brought into Cuerdale the larger mass which has been here described. It is remarkable, that in the small number of thirty-five pieces there should be eleven of St. Peter, of which not one appeared in the larger hoard; and this may, perhaps, justify a conjecture that the proprietor had been a straggler from the main body of adventurers, and had in the course of his wanderings added to the little stock originally about his person these few pieces of the money circulating in that part of the country. The small hoard contains some local currency, the large hoard does not contain any: it may be supposed then that the Cuerdale treasure was deposited immediately upon the arrival, in the neighbourhood, of the party or parties who brought it from a distance; that the

smaller parcel was deposited somewhat later, after the owner had had some intercourse with the country. If such be the case, as the smaller parcel does not contain any coins posterior to those in the Cuerdale find, it may be considered as strengthening the opinion expressed as to the probable date of the interment. St. Peter's money has generally been considered about contemporary with Eric, king of Northumberland, who commenced his feudatory reign in 927; but it must have somewhat preceded his time, for as no coins are found, in this small hoard, of Regnald, who began to reign in 912, and whose coins might probably circulate in the same districts as those of York, it is not unreasonable to suppose that this small hoard was interred before the coins of Eric existed.

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## APPENDIX.

*Notices of some Coins examined since concluding the preceding Paper.*

### ÆTHELRED.

+EDIRED RE. Front of a Temple.

+AAMIEVOVIII. Cross, pellet in each quarter.

This piece has the same peculiar workmanship as that mentioned (p. 8) as characteristic of these coins of Ethelred. The letters of the reverse are very distinct, but it appears in vain to attempt the extracting of a meaning; those of the obverse are far from clear, but there is no doubt that the above reading is correct, and that the coin must be attributed to Ethelred.

### ÆTHELSTAN.

+ED EL IA RE. ◇EL DAI.

This piece is very similar to No. 14, p. 9, where the

name upon the reverse has been considered as a corruption of IVDELBERD, but it is more probably intended for ELDA; upon one the O is round and upon the other lozenge-shaped; the legends of the obverse also vary, NV in one being substituted for RE.

#### ALFRED.

Of the type (fig. 4) five more specimens have been found, which afford some additional names of moneyers, and some variations in the details.

+ ÆLFRED REX ZAX. Bust to right, diademed.

EADVLF MONETA. Type like fig. 4, but three pellets opposite only one side of the lozenge.

ÆLFRED REX ZAX. Bust as above.

VVLFRED MONETA. Type exactly like fig. 4.

The legend of the obverse of these two pieces commences at the top of the coin, whereas upon No. 20, p. 12, which reads the same, it commences at the bottom.

ELFRED REX. Bust as above.

LIAFVALD MON.

Two specimens; one has a pellet at each side of the lozenge (as No. 19), the other is without these marks.

+ ELFRED REX. Bust as above.

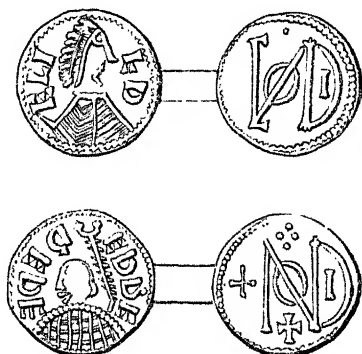
+ TIRVVALD. A bar across each side of the lozenge.

The busts upon all these specimens vary somewhat from each other in the details of the costume; but all wear a diadem, which form attests its Roman origin.

Of the type (figs. 11, 12, 13) twenty-three more specimens have passed under my observation, varying little from those formerly noticed.

Of the London type I have now before me seventeen additional specimens, not presenting anything remarkable, except that the name of TILEVINE appears upon two as

moneyer. Two, which are more barbarous in workmanship than usual, and consequently differ from those already published, are here figured.



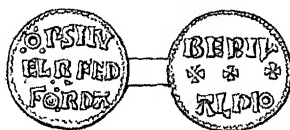
There is also another London farthing, in beautiful condition, and having the name much more fully written than upon fig. 21.

ÆLFXED REX. R Monogram. Cross above, four pellets at the left, three below.

There is also another specimen of the penny, fig. 6, but in rather more perfect preservation, showing that the letter which follows the Z in the monogram is a large E, the bottom of which meets the diagonal line of the long N, and completes that letter. The first letter appears to be G not L, and consequently the suggestion (p. 13), that London might be the mint intended, must be abandoned. Having now three specimens of this coin to compare with each other, viz. fig. 6, Mr. Lindsay's fig. 93, and that just mentioned, there is a greater probability of ascertaining what letters are comprised in the monogram. These appear to be LR (or perhaps D or P) OINZE; and Ronsige, for Romsey, is said to have been proposed as the name indicated. But some analogous coin, with a more unequivocal reading,

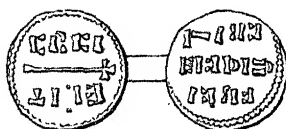
must be produced before such an interpretation can be admitted. It is scarcely allowable to treat the monogram as an anagram and transpose the letters at pleasure. If the monograms of London and Lincoln (Rud. xv. 9, Lindsay's 94) are examined, it will be seen that the N, to which all the other letters are attached, is the only one to which a place is arbitrarily assigned, the other letters following in the order in which they are placed on the coin. OI ZE must, therefore, if the above position is well founded, remain as they are, prefixing or interposing, as may be found reasonable, the letter N. The L and R or D or P, ought properly to be the first letters, and any one of them may be allowed to take precedence.

Of the Oxford type ten more pennies have come to my hands, resembling those already described; and with them is an Oxford halfpenny, in very good condition, closely resembling the pennies—



ELRFED ORSNY FORDA. R. BERNV ALDIO.

Another is a base imitation of the type figured in Pl. ii. 26, and somewhat resembles Mr. Lindsay's No. 82, but without any intelligible inscription. It is in vain to attempt a description, and the printer's fount would fail in conveying any idea of the forms of the letters; a representation alone can give a tolerable idea of it.



## EADWEARD THE ELDER.

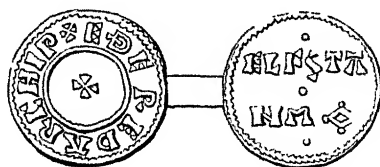
Of this king there are six additional pennies, with the portrait; and the same moneyers, viz. one ÆDERED, one CVDBERHT, two DVDIL, two VVLFRED; and there are three without the portrait, CVDBERHT, VVLFARD, and VVLFRED.

## ST. EADMUND.

Of the coins of this martyr there are forty-five additional specimens, all similar to those already described.

## ARCHBISHOP ETHERED.

One of the most interesting coins, comprised in this new mass submitted to my inspection, is a penny of Archbishop Ethered, of whom one coin only had been hitherto known: it is in the British Museum, and is figured in "The Silver Coins of England," No. 149; it represents the portrait of the prelate, and exhibits a highly decorative type. The coin before us has a very plain appearance, resembling the common type of his successor Plegmund.



+ÆDERED ARCHIP. Small cross. R. ELFZTAN M. In two lines.

This moneyer's name occurs also on the coins of PLEGMUND, of whom there are six additional specimens; all similar to one or other of those already described.

Of the French series there are about thirty-five specimens; and of those whose affiliation is disputed there are about fifty; but as they do not present any novelties, it is



not necessary to enter into a more detailed account of them. There are also four Cufic coins similar to the others of that description.

Though there are some interesting coins in this additional parcel, there is not one which affects the conclusions drawn with regard to the period at which this treasure is conjectured to have been interred, nor is there one which tends to remove the doubts entertained respecting the native country of the Sifreds, &c., or to clear up the obscurity in which the appropriation of several of the French coins is involved.

The above were lately placed in the hands of Mr. Assheton by his steward who, with a zeal for his master's interest, which few will censure very severely, retained them when the great mass was deposited to wait the result of the inquest. The law of treasure-trove is so seldom called into operation that its principle is little understood, its practice reluctantly acquiesced in, and its justice scarcely acknowledged. It is not, therefore, a subject of surprise that a zealous servant should retain possession of what he strongly felt was of right his master's property. But there are several coins of considerable interest dispersed amongst collectors, which were abstracted by persons who, for such misdeeds, had not a shadow of claim, real or imaginary, on their own account or on that of any friend or employer, and who, when they took the pieces, must have known that they were stealing. It is much to be lamented that the avidity of some collectors should have enabled these thieves to bring their stolen goods to a profitable market. Such ill-doings would not be so frequent if it were the general practice to give to actions their simple and appropriate names. Theft is theft, by whatever palliative people may attempt to veil its deformity.


### III.

#### ON THE COINS OF THE CUERDALE FIND, WITH THE NAMES "SIEFREDUS," "CUNNETTI," AND "EBRAICE."

THE curious coins of *Siefredus*, *Cunnetti*, and *Ebraice*, the subject of the following observations, seem to me to be so intimately connected by similarity of type, and exact correspondence of weight, with others undoubtedly English, that it will be necessary before I proceed to give them a minute examination, to attempt some arrangement of the coins of Alfred, accompanied by a few remarks on the newly discovered varieties of their types.

The rudely executed pennies (Ruding, Pl. xv. 1 to 5) resembling those of his brother Ethelred, and of Burgred, king of Mercia, are beyond doubt the earliest coinage of Alfred. That not a single specimen of this money occurred in the Cuerdale parcel is not at all surprising, since, almost without exception, they are of light weight and base alloy, and on the appearance of a better coinage, would rapidly disappear from circulation. A small fragment (in the British Museum) is the only evidence of the existence of coins similar to the beautiful unique of Archbishop Ethered (Ruding, Plate xxx. 5); and to this, and the equally beautiful penny figured in page 14, I am disposed to assign an early place in the series. The next in succession are those figured in Ruding (Pl. c. 17), and in Mr. Hawkins' work (p. 176). Eleven of this type are recorded in Mr. Hawkins' catalogue of the Cuerdale coins, and besides these, the following varieties have come under my own notice:—

No. 1.—ÆLFRED REXS. Royal bust, similarly draped, but much more neatly engraved than that figured in Pl. i. 4.

R. DVN NAR M-N ETA.—A single pellet at each side of the lozenge.

No. 2.—ÆLFRED REX SAX. Similar bust.

R. HET HSTA NMO NETA. Same reverse as the preceding coin.

No. 3.—ÆLFRED REXX... Bust more nearly resembling that on the coins of Ceolwulf than those above-mentioned.

R. +B VR LN OD. The cross within the lozenge, placed, not saltier-wise, but upright; a pellet in each angle, and another on each side the lozenge: two small crescents at the end of each limb of the large cross, connected by curved lines.

The curious trial-piece in lead, found in London last year, adds to the list of moneyers on coins of this type, the name of EALDVLF.

The date of this coinage is fixed pretty accurately by its resemblance to three pennies of Ceolwulf II. (who reigned only one year); one of these is figured in Ruding, Pl. 7, another noticed by Mr. Hawkins, and a third, which I have seen, differs from the other two in having on the obverse the title REXM, and on the reverse, DVDELILMON ETA.

Mr. Assheton's beautiful penny of Ceolwulf supplies us with further assistance in the arrangement of Alfred's money. Its interesting reverse—Victory, with wings outspread over the heads of two seated emperors—occurs as an obverse to another unique coin, which presents on its reverse the monogram of London. The legend is blundered. These two coins establish the succession of the types, and lead us to the consideration of those which have the London monogram, and others apparently cotemporary.

The Danes are said to have plundered and destroyed the city of London in the beginning of the reign of Alfred.


It was not until 881, when the power of Alfred was established by the defeat of his enemies, that he was enabled to rebuild and restore the ruined city to its former magnificence, so that the coins we are about to consider cannot have been minted prior to that date. The most curious of all the London pennies that I have seen, presents the bust turned to the left. I believed it unique, until Mr. Hawkins (at p. 101) published the figure of another, of inferior workmanship, and with a blundered legend. Some others present the names of moneyers which do not seem to have occurred to Mr. Hawkins, as ILEVINE, HEREVVLF, and VINVRDAȚ.

The coin figured in Pl. i. No. 6 (of which variety I was so fortunate as to procure a specimen), with the unexplained monogram on its reverse; and that in Ruding, (Pl. xv. 9), seem to be nearly cotemporary with these of London. The Cuerdale parcel furnished a specimen differing from this last in having on its obverse the name HERIBERT, (figured in Mr. Lindsay's recently published work): the monogram on the reverse of both is clearly that of Lincoln.

No. 5 is certainly not later than these: it presents many points of great interest. Not to mention the singularity of the type, the reverse legend, omitting the name of the moneyer, and prefixing to that of the mint ELEAPA, the preposition ÆT, is without parallel in the Saxon series. On this piece, for the first time, *Gloucester* appears as a mint.

The coins of Alfred, without portraits, will now come under our notice. They are all undoubtedly of later date than those which have hitherto occupied our attention.

There are two curious pennies, which seem to connect the earlier with the later coins. The first exhibits on the

reverse, the usual monogram of London, with the legend TILEVINE M--NETA; and on the obverse a small cross, surrounded by the legend EL RE ED RE, without any inner circle. It is figured in Mr. Lindsay's work, No. 95. The other engraved in Pl. i. 7, is somewhat similar in its style: on its obverse there is the same quadripartite legend; its reverse presents the name of the mint LIN-EOLLA, in two lines, and three monograms, which appear to me to contain the name of the moneyer, *Heribert*, already noticed on a Lincoln penny. The first of the three combinations on the coin before us, seems to be HE, the second RE, and the third BE,—HEREBERt.

The name of the moneyer on the reverse, in two lines, is the principal feature on the coins which remain to be discussed; these are the *Canterbury*, *Oxford*, and common type, without the name of any mint expressed. The date of the *Canterbury* money is ascertained by its resemblance to that of Archbishop Plegmund, who was consecrated in 891.

In connection with the newly discovered variety of the *Oxford* money, that which presents the Byzantine type of an elevated cross, I may notice the existence of a very singular halfpenny:

*Obv.*—An elevated cross between  $\begin{matrix} \text{EVE} \\ \text{RAT} \end{matrix}$  in two lines.

*Rev.*— $\begin{matrix} \text{MEF} \\ \text{ELLL} \end{matrix}$  in two lines. Weight,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  grs.

The importance of these pieces will appear in the sequel, in comparison with some of the disputed coins.

The division of the legend on the commonest coins into four groups, is a curious feature, observable only in the English money of this period. There is, however, a coin of the Emperor Otto III., struck at Verona towards the

end of the tenth century, which might at first sight be considered analogous to these. The legend is thus disposed:—



and it will be seen, that although it bears some resemblance to the coins of Alfred, it is arranged so as to be read at one view, and in the order indicated by the formation of the cross, VE RO NA.

At whatever period this coinage commenced, there can be no doubt that it was continued until the end of Alfred's reign. The peculiarity above noticed does not appear on the earliest coins of his son and successor, which in other respects resemble them, probably because the greater length of the name EADVVEARD, would scarcely admit of such an arrangement.

The pennies from the mints of *Exeter* and *Winchester* must have been issued immediately before that of Edward from the mint of *Bath*, but as the three bear the title REXSAXONVM, it is not unlikely that they represent a coinage peculiar to Wessex. Mr. Garland's silver trial-piece (for such I think it is, since the weight will not allow us to consider it as any multiple of the penny, or aliquot part of the mark), forms a connecting link between these coins and those last noticed.

In the foregoing observations, then, I have endeavoured to establish the following arrangement of the coins of Alfred:—

I. The Mercian type. Ruding, Pl. xv. 1—5.

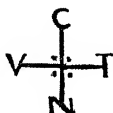
II. That figured in Hawkins 176, and in Ruding c. 17.

III. The coins impressed with the monograms of London and Lincoln.

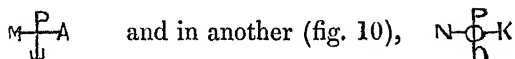
IV. Those with the moneyer's name in two lines on the reverse, and those of Exeter and Winchester.

I now proceed to the more immediate subject of this paper, the consideration of the several classes of disputed coins found at Cuerdale, amounting to nearly 3000, for which I claim a place in the Northumbrian series of Anglo-Danish money; and it is no slight encouragement to me, in the production of my proofs, to know that the leading continental numismatists, and especially M. de Longpérier, agree in assigning them an English origin.

On the reverse of a penny of the latest coinage of Alfred, (Pl. i. 10), we have a cross, the extremities of which are united to the letters CTNV, and these so placed as to be read at one view, without turning the piece, thus:—



On the coins and seals of the Byzantine empire we frequently meet with similar forms of arrangement; and when they so occur, they are to be read as the cross is formed, first downwards, then from left to right, or *vice versa*. Thus, on the obverse of a coin, figured in M. de Sauley's "*Essai de Classification*" (Pl. xxi. 7), we have:



the obvious readings of which are,  $\text{P}\omega\text{M}\Lambda\text{P}\omega\text{C}$  and  $\text{N}\text{I}\text{K}\text{H}\Phi\omega\text{P}\omega\text{C}$ , not to multiply examples by citing instances of a similar

nature, or seals of the same period. The Veronese coin above mentioned, affords an apt illustration of this mode of arrangement, and the reverses of several pennies of the West-Saxon kings, Ethelwulf and Ethelbert, the obverse of the beautiful piece figured in *Num. Chron.* p. 14, and many coins of the emperors and prelates of Germany in the middle ages, present instances of cruciform legends analogous in design to these, although in appearance dissimilar.

Following this rule with the coin before us, and in no other way can it be satisfactorily explained, we have CNVT (not an uncommon Danish name), and the intervals occupied with the letters R, E, X, placed in the usual manner round the centre of the coin, and completing the legend CNVT REX. We have already seen that the moneyers of Alfred's era had some knowledge of Byzantine coins; the piece before us, however, proves something more,—that they were familiar not only with the types, but with the meaning and spirit of the designs in that interesting series. That this penny is English will not be disputed; that it formed part of the legal currency of this kingdom, I have not the least doubt; and as such it is in the highest degree valuable, from the light which it throws on some hundreds of others, and forms not the least important link in the chain of evidence I have to produce.

Several coins, on which precisely the same type occurs as the obverse (Pl. ix. 122), have on the reverse the legend EBRAICE CIVITAS, and by this the city of York is certainly intended, a similar spelling of the name being adopted on two of the acknowledged York pennies of St. Peter; *Ebracec* (Ruding, Pl. xii. 8), and *Ebraicit* (Ruding, Pl. xxx. 3).

Mr. Hawkins, and those who contend for the foreign appropriation of these coins, seem to think that *Ebraice*



indicates the city of *Evreux* ; but to this opinion I cannot assent, since on every coin of that mint which has come under my observation, the spelling of the name is *Ebrocas*, or *Ebroicas*, and I am not aware that this rule admits of any exception. Among the *St. Edmund* coins found at Cuerdale, are some which read on the reverse ERIACECIV, a blundered spelling, not unlike that in several of the class under discussion ; and although this militates against the generally received opinion that this coinage was confined to the dominions of the martyred king, there is no other city but *York* in this kingdom, to which the reading in question can apply. We must bear in mind that the original name of the Northumbrian metropolis was *Ebrauc*, and that the earliest coins on which it is spelt *Eborace*, are of later date than the supposed year of the concealment of the Cuerdale hoard.

I think, then, it will be generally admitted, that *York* was one of the mints of this *Cnut* ; but on a larger number of his coins, the name of another coin, *Cunnetti*, occurs. In France there is no town of this name ; the claim which some numismatists have set up for *Condé*, cannot, in my opinion, be maintained, that town being known in ancient records as *Condatum*, and on the Merovingian trientes as *Condate*. When the first specimens of this *Cunnetti* money appeared two centuries ago at Harkirk, the consent of English antiquaries fixed on Marlborough (the *Cunetio* of Antonine's Itinerary), as their place of mintage. I am of opinion that *Cunnetti* must be looked for farther north, and that it is to be found at *Cownde* in Shropshire, the *Cuneet* of Domesday.

The cross on the coins of *Cunnetti*, and on many of those of *Ebraice*, differs in form from that noticed above on the penny of Alfred. Sometimes it is plain, but on a very

large number the lower limb is crossed by a small bar : yet in every instance, except when the coin is palpably blundered, the letters CNVT retain their upright position, opposite to the extremities of the cross, and R, E, and X occupy the intervals. The curious halfpenny (Pl. x. 128), on which, although the cross is turned, the letters of the legend appear in the same relative places, affords a remarkable example of this uniformity. The only feature of resemblance between these coins and those of the contemporary French kings, is the Carolingian monogram on some of the *Ebraice* pennies and halfpennies, and on the *Cunnetti* halfpennies. But this does not appear to shake my appropriation, but rather to confirm it, since the very same monogram occurs on some of the *Sci Petri Moneta*, and on those rude pennies which some time ago I assigned to Regnald.

The most important variety of these coins that has come under my notice, is a unique halfpenny of Cunnetti, with a plain cross on its obverse, and small cross with pellets on its reverse, as on the penny Pl. ix. 115. The coins of Siefredus were, I believe, totally unknown previous to the disinterment of the Cuerdale hoard, but are now by no means rare, and to be found in almost every collection of importance, thanks to the liberality of her Majesty and the officers of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Had we no record of the existence of this prince, or his connection with Northumbria, the evidence of the coins themselves would be sufficient to establish their claim to a place in the English series. The elevated cross on the reverse of 100 and 101, connects them with the Oxford money of Alfred, and with the halfpenny "*Everat me Fecit*," above mentioned; and the division of the legends on almost every other variety into groups of two or three letters

is a peculiarity observable on no other coins but those of Alfred and Ethelstan. The only mint we are acquainted with of this prince is *Ebraice*; in which city all his coins, even those which do not present the name of any mint, appear to have been struck. A penny of Siefredus has come under my notice, which differs from all those published by Mr. Hawkins :

*Obv.* + SIEFREDVSREX. A cross croslet (that in Pl. viii. 102, is a cross connecting four small crosses). On this coin there are no dots, as on 102, dividing the words.

*Rev.*—Same legend and type as fig. 102.

I have also seen another halfpenny of the same type as fig. 101, supposed by Mr. Hawkins to be unique.

The question, "Who were Siefredus and Cnut?" must now be answered. We have of the former a series of coins struck at York at the end of the ninth or beginning of the tenth century; and, on reference to history, we find that in 897, the Danes of Northumbria collected a fleet, and placing themselves under the command of one *Sigefert*, made several piratical expeditions against the coasts of England.<sup>1</sup> This individual, I have no doubt, was the *Siefredus*, or *Sievert* of our coins. I was of opinion at one time, that the celebrated Norman king, Sigefrid, who besieged Paris in 885-6, and who was certainly in England prior to 882 (he was one of the sons of Ragnar Lodbrog, who invaded this country, to avenge their father's death, in 868), as a comparison of the English with the French chronicles will shew, had issued these coins from the mint

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<sup>1</sup> "Dani, nautici roboris quantum poterant sibi contrahentes, Anglicani territorii oras denuo ad tempus, duce Sygefertho quodam, celebri prædone Northumbro, infestare cœperunt."—*Spelman's "Ælfredi Magni Vita."*

of York during his sojourn in Northumbria; but the conviction that they are of much later date than 882, when he left England, led me to fix upon another Northumbrian chieftain of the same name, less celebrated in history, but probably not less powerful.

Ragnar Lodbrog had a son named *Cnut*, and although I can find no mention of him in the English chronicles, the appearance of his name on the penny of Alfred, and on nearly 3000 others, render it not improbable, that he accompanied his brothers in their memorable invasion of Northumbria. I must here notice the unique penny of *Alwaldus*, since, if my appropriation of it be correct, it affords additional proof of the English origin of the whole of this class of coins.

Alwaldus, I believe, was no other than Ethelwald, or Adelwald, the nephew of Alfred. This prince, refusing to submit to the decree of the Witenagemote, which conferred the crown on Edward the Elder, fled to the Northumbrian Danes, and excited their sympathy to such a degree, that they espoused his cause, and elected him their king at York. His short reign was occupied by constant war with Edward, and he fell in battle, A.D. 905. The omission of two letters of the name is but a slight blunder compared with some which appear on coins of this era; and unfortunately one specimen only occurred, so that we have no means of testing the correctness of this appropriation by comparison with others.

The legend *Dns Ds O Rex*, is found more frequently with a reverse, *Mirabilia Fecit*, to which it appears more peculiarly to belong; and when combined the legend will be, "*Dominus Deus Omnipotens Rex Mirabilia Fecit.*" The combinations of *Ebraice*, *Cnut Rex*, &c., with one or other of these legends, appear to me to be the result of a confusion of the dies, and of accident rather than design.

Of the coins of Quentovic found in this parcel, I have seen several varieties, and after comparing them with those of *Cunnetti* and *Ebraice*, I have come to the conclusion that they are copies of the latter, blundered by workmen ignorant of the meaning of the type before them; I have not yet seen one with a correct or intelligible legend on the obverse.

The supposition that the disputed coins are French, is completely negatived by their weight; for whilst the French deniers of this period average about 26 grs. (English), the weight of the English penny should be  $22\frac{1}{2}$  grs., and the halfpenny  $11\frac{1}{4}$ , and with this standard the later money of Alfred nearly corresponds. The pennies of *Cnut* and *Siefredus* range from 20 to 23 grs., and the halfpennies 9 or 10 grs. Those French coins which weigh 23 grs., and a few of Alfred's which reach 26 grs., constitute the exceptions, and cannot be considered as the rule.

Mr. Hawkins has classed among the blundered halfpennies of Alfred, one which bears the name and title of Halfdan:

*Obv.*—ALFDEN RXX.

*Rev.*—RAIN LALDŌO.

Two Danish chiefs, cotemporary with Alfred, bore this name. The first came to England in 868, attacked the West Saxon kingdom without success, and finally settled in Northumbria in 876. As, however, he died in 883, I think this piece cannot belong to him, but prefer assigning it to the later Halfdan, who was slain in the battle of Wednesfield in 910.

Some of the coins of St. Edmund appear to read on the reverse, HEHHIL REXE. *Heming* was a common name of the Danish sea-kings, and this coin records the existence of one of them in this country; but neither of him nor of

*Oswald*, who appears to have issued coins of the same type, can I find any mention in the chronicles of that age.

The two pennies of Earl Sitric are certainly not the least interesting portion of the Cuerdale parcel. Their striking resemblance to the Oxford money of Alfred, enables us to fix their date about the year 900. The moneyer *Gundibertus* is observed upon some of the St. Edmund coinage; and the mint *Sceldfor* is, I think, Shelford in Nottinghamshire (the *Sceldford* of Domesday). Sitric, who afterwards became king of York, was a son of Guthred, who died in 893, and I think it not unlikely that he was the same person with the Earl on the coins before us. The Pembroke collection contains a specimen of his money with the title *Cununc*, and the late Dean of St. Patrick possessed a curious penny of the same prince, of the well-known type of the *Sci Petri Moneta* (Lindsay, Pl. ii. 55).

At the time of the concealment of the Cuerdale coins, I believe the St Peter's money had not come into circulation; consequently the small parcel discovered at Harkirk, which consisted principally of these, and did not contain a single specimen of the earlier coinages of Alfred, must have been deposited some years later.

DANIEL HY HAIGH.

*Manchester, July 16, 1842.*

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#### IV.

#### NOTE ON SOME COINS OF THE CUERDALE FIND.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 26, 1842.]

"Eboracum ubi sedem olim habuisse feruntur Lodbrokii filii. Northumbria autem maximam partem erat a nordmannis habitata."—*Saga Hakonar*, c. iii. p. 128.

HAVING read with much pleasure and instruction the first part of Mr. Hawkins' paper on the Cuerdale discovery,

I find that that gentleman has been led to conclude that some of these coins inscribed EBRAICE, are of French origin, and that they must be attributed to Evreux in Normandy. I shall submit to that learned antiquary my doubts on his identification. These doubts have arisen in my mind upon a careful examination of the coins, which the liberality of the Duchy of Lancaster towards our *Bibliothèque* has enabled me to study. My mode of reasoning shall be plain, and somewhat mathematical, and will be grounded upon the plates of Ruding and Hawkins.

On examining the very interesting coin of Ethelred (Pl. I. No. 1, of the *Numismatic Chronicle*), it cannot be denied that it is an imitation of the denier of Louis le Debonnaire. The manner in which the letter X, at the end of REX, has been placed, is in imitation of the Carolingian type XPISTIANARELIQIO. The coin communicated by Mr. Assheton, with the name of Ciolwlf, is also an imitation of a foreign coin, namely a Roman aureus, a fact of which Mr. Hawkins has felt the importance.

By these examples, and many others which I need not recount, it is evident that governments, as well as the artists themselves (in character with the spirit of the times), sometimes borrowed the designs of the coins of other states then in currency. Now, it was a well-known propensity in invading nations, to imitate the coins of the people they invaded. The Gauls on the banks of the Danube copied the coins of Macedon, and other parts of Greece; the Franks, Goths, and other barbarians, copied the coins of the Romans, and the Arabs the Persian and Byzantine coins. Why, therefore, should the Northmen be exempt from this practice of imitation? Those who established themselves in France have left some specimens of imitation of the Carolingian type, for the penny with the

temple, erroneously ascribed to Richard Lion-heart, was struck by Richard I. (A.D. 942—996.) I trace a corresponding fact in the rude penny (*Numismatic Chronicle*, Pl. i. No. 10.) which Mr. Hawkins says he “can scarcely consider a genuine coin of Alfred, struck by his authority.” And adds: “It can scarcely be admitted, that coins so barbarous in execution, and so blundered in the inscriptions, could have issued from the established royal mints.” These words are my best argument; and if Mr. Hawkins agrees with me in the reading of the reverse, upon which I

see the monogram of one Canute,  $\begin{matrix} C \\ V+T, \\ N \end{matrix}$  disposed accord-

ing to the Catholic sign of the cross, with the intercalations of the letters REX, it will be admitted that an unknown sea-king, CNVT. REX, has imitated the coins of his contemporary king, Alfred. Another variety shows the same

monogram on the reverse of another monogram,  $\begin{matrix} R \\ K \diamond S \\ L \end{matrix}$  with

the legend around it, EBRAICE CIVITA. This last coin is an imitation of the St. Peter's pennies given by Ruding, (Pl. xii. Nos. 3, 4, 8, 14). If we know nothing of the Canute whose name appears on some of these coins, we have some intelligence of Northmen Chiefs who may be the SIEFREDVS REX and SIEVERT REX, who also struck coins with the name of York, written like that of the pennies of St. Peter in Ruding, EBRAICE. Ethelwerd mentions (A.D. 894) that Sigefert came to Hastings with a powerful fleet from Northumbria (p. 847). The Annals of Ulster (p. 65) mention Sigfred, the son of Ingwar, as roaming about the British Isles at this period. Ethelwerd notices the death of Guthfred, king of Northumbria, at this time, and his burial at York (p. 847). Turner is disposed



to think that Sigfred had killed his brother Guthfred, and that Sigfert and he are one and the same person. But, without debating this, I am inclined to believe that in Sigfred and Sigfert (written Sifferth in the Saxon Chronicle) we find the SIFREDVS and SIEVERT of these coins. As the Annals of Ulster notice some dissensions of the Northmen, in which was killed a son of Olaf, *one of the sea-kings* who accompanied Ingwar (p. 65), I would appropriate to this king Olaf the pennies with DNS DS.  $\diamond$  REX *Dominus Deus; Olaf Rex*. The coin with  $\complement$ VENTOIVICI was probably struck when the Vikingr came for a whole year to Condé so near Quentovic, *þep fop je hepe upon Scalb to Conðoð 7 þæp ræt an ȝear* (*Saxon Chronicle, anno 883*). This coin must be posterior to those with CNVT REX and EBRAICE, for its reverse shews a mixture of these two legends in a very blundered character. These propositions seem to me to be linked together by logical deductions. I claim indulgence for a dissertation presented with so much aridity, a fault in some measure inherent to the subject.

ADRIEN DE LONGPERIER.

V.



IRISH PENNY OF EDWARD I.

MY DEAR SIR,—The coin of which I inclose a rough sketch, fell into my hands a short time ago; and as I believe it to be unpublished, a description of it may not be unacceptable to you.

It is a penny of Edward I.:—*Obv.* The king's head, EDW R ANGL DNS HYB. *Rev.* Cross and pellets, CIVI TAS VATE R FOR. The peculiarity consists in the head side being of the English type of the pennies of Edward I., and not with the head in a triangle, like his Irish money; while the place of mintage is Waterford.

There is in the British Museum a penny of the same king, which is distinguished by just the contrary peculiarity. It is of the Canterbury mint, but the obverse is of the Irish type, with the head in a triangle (see Hawkins' Silver Coinage, Pl. xxii. No. 294).

It was understood, that the late Mr. Leybourne of Cork, possessed a penny of the same type as mine, but of the *Dublin* mint; and when his coins came to the hammer at Mr. Sotheby's, in 1838, I believe Mr. Hawkins' zeal to improve the noble collection under his care, induced him minutely to examine, several times over, the many hundreds of pennies of Edward I., which belonged to Mr. Leybourne, with a view to secure the one in question for the Museum; but it was not to be found among them, and what had become of it is not known. A coin similar to this last, is described in Mr. Lindsay's work on Irish coins, as being in the collection of the late Dean of St. Patrick's.

It is difficult to account for the caprices of this kind which occasionally occur in our coinage. It is not to be supposed that dies of the English type were sent to Ireland for regular use at the mints established in that country; for if this had been the case, the coins struck from them would be much less rare than they actually are. I conceive that these pieces must have been struck at London, previously to the reverse dies being dispatched to the places for which they were destined, either accidentally or by way of trial.

J. B. BERGNE.

## VI.

### THE GOLD "MANCUS."

[Read before the Numismatic Society, March 24, 1842.]

IN a letter with which we have been favoured by Monsieur A. de Longpèrier, that gentleman communicates some further observations on the remarkable gold coin of Offa, described by him at p. 232, Vol. IV., the substance of which is as follows:—

"It was on the faith of M. Lelewel that I quoted the silver denier of Henry IV., emperor of Germany, with the name of the Khalif Moktader Billah. This piece had been but imperfectly understood by a Polish gentleman whom M. Lelewel consulted; but M. Fræhn, who saw the coin in M. Reichel's collection at St. Petersburg, distinctly read the legend: *El Imam hesham al mouyad billah amir almou-makin, amer*, which legend relates to a caliph of Spain; and as the christian name is merely HENRICVS, without any title, it may indicate one of those petty chiefs who ruled in the mountains, and sometimes fought in the Mussulman ranks against their fellow countrymen. Notwithstanding this change of appropriation, the fact of a coin inscribed with two languages remains the same."

M. de Longpèrier further observes, in reference to the opinion he has expressed as to the remarkable gold coin of Offa:—

"I have hazarded the supposition that this coin of Offa represents the long sought-for *mancus*, but I neglected to set forth my principal argument in support of the opinion. It appears to me, that the name, as well as the coin itself, is derived from the Arabic, since the word *Mancush*, signifies generally a coin, whether of gold, silver or copper.

The verb *نقش* (*nahasha*) is rendered in Freytag's Dictionary *cudit nummos*, and the passive participle *منقوش* (*mankoush*). *Mancush* is very often used by Arabic writers, as in this passage of Makrisi:—

وكانت الدراهم قبل ذلك منقوشة بالفارسية<sup>1</sup>

and by others which it is not necessary to cite."

Ruding, after observing that the word *Mancus* is variously written, *Mancor*, *Mancr*, and *Mancure*, supposes the term to be derived from Italy, and noticing the conjectures of other writers, who suppose it to be formed from *manu cusam*, concludes that the term *cusus* would not have reference to simple weight. It is singular, that he goes on to remark on the probability of the coin, as well as the name, being imported,<sup>2</sup> without suspecting their Arabic origin. The *Mancus*, according to Archbishop Aelfric,<sup>3</sup> was equal in value to thirty pennies; and in the laws of Henry I. we find it thus estimated.<sup>4</sup> Now the weight of the gold penny of Henry III. (the first gold coin struck in England), is a little more than forty-five grains, and it was current for twenty pence, its value being subsequently raised to twenty-four pence, or two shillings. The weight of the gold Arabic dinar of this period is about sixty-six grains, or one third more than that of the gold penny, a fact which seems to set at rest all doubt as to the correctness of M. de Longpèrier's conjecture, that the Arabic

<sup>1</sup> And thus were at first the *dirhams* coined in Persia.

<sup>2</sup> Annals of the Coinage, 3rd edition, vol. i. p. 111.

<sup>3</sup> *Libra on Leyhen ʾr Pund on Englȝc fɿf penexaʁ ʁemaciʁað ænne ʁeallinȝe and þruttiz penexa ænne mancʁ.* *Sax. Grammar*, by Aelfric.

<sup>4</sup> "Overseunesse regis est, in causis communibus, xx. mancʁ que faciant 4 s̄ol."—Leg. Henr. I. xxxv. § 1. Ancient Laws and Inst. of Eng., vol. i. p. 538.

coin, with the name of Offa, communicated by him to the Numismatic Society, is really a specimen of the long sought-for *mancus*. That Arabic coins were occasionally current in England during the Anglo-Saxon period, we may believe, from the circumstance of their forming a part of the treasure discovered recently at Cuerdale. It is true that these coins are silver, but it may be safely conjectured that they represent the *mancus* of silver, *mancuses* of gold and silver being mentioned in the writings of this period.

J. Y. A.

## VII.



### COINS OF ETHELSTAN.

THREE very singular coins of Ethelstan are engraved in Mr. Hawkins' excellent work on the silver coinage of this country, Nos. 188, 189, and 190. He describes them as being of bad Mercian workmanship, and particularly as resembling a coin of Beornwulf (Rud. Pl. vii.), but is evidently at a loss how to appropriate them; for though he says, that on the whole he is inclined to give them to Ethelstan, of East-Anglia, he still retains them in their old position, amongst the coins of Æthelstan, sole monarch.

The above is a fourth of the same class, different in several respects from those which have been engraved: it resembles still more nearly the coins of Mercia; the

king's head is exactly like that on the most usual type of Beornwulf; the letters  $\text{P}$  and  $\text{T}$  are more decidedly of Mercian formation; and the whole reverse is so precisely that of Ludica (Hawk. 79), that it almost appears to have been struck from the same die. No one conversant with the Anglo-Saxon coinage could compare this piece with the coins, or with well-executed engravings of the coins of Beornwulf and Ludica, without coming to the conclusion that, belong to whom it may, it is of the date of those kings within a very few years, and, consequently, that it could never have been struck by Æthelstan the Dane in 878.

I take it for granted, then, that a new appropriation must be made of these four coins, so as to bring them nearer in point of time to those of Mercia, which they so much resemble. A writer in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for January (Mr. Haigh), has come to the same conclusion, upon the evidence of the three coins already published, and has given them to Athelstan, son of Egbert,<sup>1</sup> king of Kent. There are some reasons why I hesitate about concurring in this appropriation. If they were *his*, I should expect to find a closer resemblance between them and the coins of Egbert and Ethelwulf; such a resemblance as there is between those of Coenwulf and Cuthred, or those of Alfred and Burgred. I should expect to find Eadgar, Eadnor and Mon, or one of them, amongst the moneyers of Egbert and Ethelwulf; and I should not expect to find that striking resemblance, which they bear to the coins of Beornwulf and Ludica. I may also add, that the probable date of these coins (their type and workmanship, particularly that of the one before us, fixes them as nearly as possible to

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<sup>1</sup> Many writers make him the son of Ethelwulf.

820—825), is rather before the period in which Athelstan of Kent flourished, which was, as nearly as I can ascertain, from 837 to 852. The king of Kent in 823, and probably for some time afterwards, was Ethelwulf (see Turner's Hist. of Anglo-Sax., book iv. chap. iv.). I am rather disposed to conjecture, that they belong to some East Anglian king, prior to Edmund. If Edmund had a maternal uncle of the name of Athelstan, he might be the person. But, at any rate, there was, exactly at the time we want, a king of the East Angles. In 823 they and their king sought the help of Egbert against Beornwulf, and in 825 Ludica was killed in a battle with them and their king. This king, or one of these kings, if there were two, may be the person we seek (see Archæol. vol. xix. p. 302). Such is my conjecture: I shall be pleased if it only serves to draw forth a more probable one, and still more pleased if *clear evidence* can be found to supersede conjecture altogether.

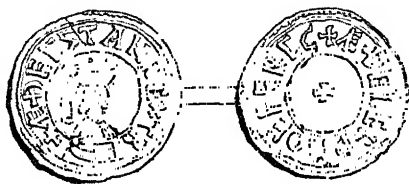
While on the subject of Ethelstan of East Anglia, I cannot leave altogether unnoticed those coins which appear in Ruding's ninth plate. Since the discovery at Cuerdale of other pieces which have so much better a claim to that appropriation, it can scarcely be supposed that they belong to the cotemporary of Alfred; yet, from their general resemblance to the coins of Eadmund, and from their bearing what we suppose to be the East Anglian symbol, they cannot be taken away from that kingdom. I am rather inclined to group them with those which bear the rude Mercian portrait, and assign them to the same king. I need not recapitulate the connection between these two classes of coins, which has already been traced by Mr. Haigh, but will only add, that the piece now given affords an additional link in the moneyer's name (see Ruding, Pl. ix. figs. 3, 5, 6, 8). But whether these pieces without the portrait,

belong to the same person as those with the portrait, or not, the early date of about 825 suits better the circumstances in which they have been found, than that of 878. I allude particularly to a hoard of coins, the greatest portion of which enrich the collection of C. W. Loscombe, Esq. In this hoard, the coins in question were found in company with coins of Coenwulf, Ciolwulf I., and Buhtulf of Mercia, but not of their successors; of Egbert and Ethelwulf of Wessex, but not of their successors, nor of the latest type of Ethelwulf; of Wulfred and Cialnoth, archbishops of Canterbury, but not of the later types of Cialnoth. The sight of this hoard led me to doubt the usual appropriation of the coins of Ethelstan of East Anglia, before I had heard the result of the Cuerdale discovery, or knew that a new type of Ethelstan had been found.

F. D.

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VIII.



PENNY OF ÆTHELSTAN.

I PRESENT to the Numismatic Society a drawing of a penny of Æthelstan, sole monarch, on which his portrait appears with an unusual quantity of hair behind the head. I observe that Sir F. Palgrave, in his "History of the Anglo-Saxon Period," says of him, that "he was accustomed to plait his *long fluxen tresses* with threads of shining gold."



Whether he was more proud of his hair than other Saxons, I know not; but at any rate the artist, either from design or clumsiness, has on this coin bestowed upon his portrait a great profusion of it. I have thought the coincidence, for it probably is no more, worthy of this passing notice.

The reverse of the same coin presents us with a new moneyer of the York mint, Æthelerd; who, I think, may be the person whose name appears on the coins of Anlaf with the raven. On *them* his name is written Athelferd, and I believe sometimes Athelerd. This slight variation in the spelling of the same name is nothing more than we commonly meet with in the Anglo-Saxon coinage. A further resemblance between this reverse of Æthelstan, and several of Anlaf's coins, may be observed in the character of the letters, some of which, particularly the M and C, are not as they were usually formed at that period; but any one comparing them together, would pronounce them of the same date.

If there be any propriety in the foregoing observations, we shall have additional reason to believe that the coins of Anlaf with the raven, and his other coins of like workmanship (Ruding, Pl. xi. figs. 2 & 4), have been rightly appropriated to the kingdom of Northumbria. A doubt has been thrown upon this appropriation, because the moneyers of these types have not been found amongst the moneyers of Æthelstan or his successors. This doubt may perhaps be now removed; and by a further comparison of these pieces with those of Regnald and Sithric, and a reference to the history of the times, we shall arrive very nearly at the exact period when they were all minted, from the beginning to the middle of Athelstan's reign. The other coins of Anlaf, with perhaps one exception (Rud. fig. 3), appear, from the evidence of the types and moneyers' names,





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to be of a later period, and may belong to another Anlaf.

F. D.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have observed in Mr. Lindsay's new publication on the Anglo-Saxon coinage, an engraving of a penny of Æthelstan, very similar to the one now drawn (see Pl. iv. 107). It is of the same mint, and has the same moneyer's name.

## IX.

### NOTE ON A MEDAL OF THE KING OF OUDE.

By H. H. WILSON, Esq., Pres. Num. Soc.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Dec. 23, 1841.]

THE medal submitted to the Meeting is of value as a historical document, recording a change of denomination of the ruling authority over an extensive and populous territory in India, and indicating in very palpable language some of those singular political revolutions which within the last half century have followed the establishment of the British Indian empire.

The medal is struck to commemorate the assumption of the title and authority of king, by the prince who had previously held the title of Nawab Vizier, and the authority of Subahdar, or Governor of Oude. Some explanation of these designations may be not uninteresting to those who are not familiar with the history of India.

Oude is a province lying on the north of the Ganges, and east of the junction of that river with the Jumna. It comprehends about 24,000 square miles, with an estimated population of four millions. It was formerly a dependency

upon the Mogul emperor, until the time of Mohammed Shah, who reigned at Delhi from A.D. 1719 to 1749. He conferred the government upon Sadut Khan, a Persian adventurer, who had risen into notice by his military merits, and had acquired the emperor's favour. This person held the vice-royalty of Oude during his life, and transmitted it as a hereditary succession to his nephew Sufder Jung, the government of Delhi having fallen into such a state of feebleness as to be unable to vindicate its paramount right, or even to resent the usurpation; on the contrary, Sufder Jung continued to act as one of the principal officers of the state, and was ultimately appointed Vizier, or Prime Minister, of the Great Mogul. He died in 1756.

The successor of Sufder Jung, Shujah ud Dowlah, engaged in hostilities with the English upon their first appearing as combatants and conquerors in Hindustan, and shared the fate of his countrymen. From being the unsuccessful enemy of the English, he became their ally and friend; and the connection which was commenced in his time has been not only continued until the present hour, but has undergone such modifications, as have converted a nominally independent, but really dependent viceroy, into a king by name and a subject by situation; the whole of his military, and much of his civil power, having been transferred to the government of British India.

Shujah ud Dowlah, and the princes who succeeded him, continued to add the title of Nawab Vizier to their other appellations. The title of Prime Minister of the Mogul was, however, almost a mockery, as the Mogul himself, after being a prisoner to the Marhattas, had become the actual pensioner and virtual prisoner of the English. In 1819, therefore, the then reigning subahdar, Ghazi ud din Hyder, thought it as undignified, as it certainly was untrue, to be

recognised only as the holder of subordinate honours, which the court of Delhi had conferred upon his ancestors, and aspired to the rank and denomination of king.

The subahdar had deserved the favour of the British government by the seasonable loan of considerable sums of money during the Nepaul war; and, upon the principle that there was nothing in a name, the elevation, however incompatible with the actual position of the Governor of Oude, was granted to him. The old king of Delhi was deeply mortified by this exaltation of his brother pageant; but it may be doubted if many of the natives of India felt any interest whatever in the occurrence. This event, however, it is the object of the medal to commemorate; and it represents the new monarch of Oude, in the first year of his reign, as king.

The portrait is that of Ghazi ud din Hyder, and is a remarkable deviation from the precepts of the Mohammedan religion, which strictly prohibit the imitation or the likeness of living things, and especially of human beings. He wears a crown upon his head, the design of which was probably furnished by some of the European artists at his court; the rest of his costume is Indian. Around the margin is an inscription in Persian, in an ornamental style of writing, which makes it somewhat difficult to be decyphered; it is, however, the following:—

سکه زد برسیم وزیر از فضل رب ذو المنن

غازي الدين حيدر غازي نسب زمن

سنه احد

“The mintage in silver and gold, through the grace of the Lord of all bounty, of Ghazi ud din Hyder, Ghazi (the

conqueror of infidels), of the house of the Lion of the Age. In the year One."

The reverse represents the royal arms of the king of Oude, agreeably to a system of blazonry for which it would be of little avail to consult the herald's college in any European country. Two rather nondescript lions or tigers rampant, support two banners, each having the device of a fish; the same two fish on a large scale are below the tigers, and an ornamented scroll is beneath them. The banners are separated by a dagger, above the point of which, as a crest, is the regal crown. The crown and the tigers are, of course, types of royalty; the other emblems refer to the rank held by His Majesty's ancestors as chief nobles of the Court of Delhi, to whom alone the Mahimuratib—the Order of the Fish—with the privilege of bearing them upon banners, was conferred.

The *کٲار* (*katar*) dagger is of a peculiar form, and is such as was especially worn by the vizier, or prime minister.

The adoption of the fish was, no doubt, connected with some astrological notions of the auspiciousness of the conjunction of the Sun with the zodiacal sign Pisces; that of the dagger seems to have been borrowed from the Hindoos. Thus, in the *Mudra Rakshasa*, ii., 249, "If it be true that you desire his safety, forego the sword, and in its stead assume this weapon." (*Gives the ministerial dagger*).

The margin of the reverse also has a legend in the same florid style of penmanship as the one on the obverse; but, with the aid of some learned Orientalists among my friends, it has been made out, and is the following benediction:—

هزار سال شاهای بقای عمر توباد  
هزار سال باشی تودر امان خدا

“ May thy life, O king, endure for a thousand years ; mayest thou live for a thousand years in the protection of God.”

The medal is of pure silver, and, all circumstances considered, its execution is not discreditable to the Lucknow mint.

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## X.

### ON SOME GOLD COINS OF EDWARD III. AND RICHARD II., RECENTLY FOUND AT WESTMINSTER,

BY JAMES DODSLEY CUFF, ESQ., F.S.A, TREASURER N. S.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Jan. 27, 1842.]

IN the early part of last year a very considerable number of gold coins were discovered in the vicinity of the metropolis. The exact number I have not been able to ascertain, but I have reason to believe that by far the greater part, if not the whole, came under my examination. A large portion was offered to Mr. C. R. Smith, one of the Secretaries of the Numismatic Society, by some labourers, who at the time declined stating where they were found. Mr. Smith, to save them from the melting-pot or dispersion without examination (the usual fate of discoveries of this kind), immediately purchased all that were offered to him. Subsequently it was ascertained that they were found in the bed of the Thames, opposite the House of Lords. With them were the remains of a brass box, or casket, which was unfortunately thrown aside as comparatively worthless, and lost. As many little varieties appear upon the pieces of Edward III. which do not seem to have been hitherto noticed, a short account of them may not be thought uninteresting to the members of the Numismatic Society.



To offer any remarks upon coins so well known to almost every one present, may be thought unnecessary and tiresome, yet the hope of eliciting further information induces me to run that risk.

The subjoined list contains 174 coins, viz. 72 nobles, 64 half nobles, and 38 quarter nobles, all (nine only excepted of Richard II.) of the reign of Edward III. Of the nobles we find 24 that have the title of "King of France" without that of "Lord of Aquitaine;" 31 with the title of "Lord of Aquitaine," and not "King of France;" and 5 that have both titles upon them.

Of the half nobles 9 have the title of France, and 36 that of Aquitaine: 16 are without either.

The title of Aquitaine is not found upon any of the quarter nobles; and only 5 have that of France, the remaining 31 being without either.

The noble and its parts of Edward III. appear to have been the first current gold money in this kingdom: and, according to Leake, the occasion of striking this famous coin was to assert King Edward's dominion of the seas, and title to France, and to commemorate his great and glorious victory over the French fleet in 1340, the greatest that ever was obtained at sea by the English, and the first where a king of England had commanded in person, an action worthy the monarch of the seas, and to be transmitted down to us after the Roman manner upon the best gold money; so that this coin may truly be called noble, as well for its beauty and value, as for the subject it commemorates. The first of these was that of his eighteenth year (1344), very few of which remain to this day, as they were called in at the latter end of the same year. In his twentieth year a second coinage was issued, of which also very few are now known. Both of these coinages appear to have

been made too heavy in comparison with silver, which offered temptations to the merchants and goldsmiths to melt and export them, a reason sufficient probably to account for their present extreme rarity. After his twentieth year, notwithstanding the immense drain of wealth from this kingdom to sustain his struggle for the crown of France, these beautiful coins are found in great numbers and variety. We are told that in 1337, the king was so straitened for money, that in order to raise the necessary funds for his expedition into France, he was obliged to pawn the crown jewels, and that the House of Commons voted the supplies during a considerable part of this reign in so many bags of wool, thus proving the scarcity of money during that period. At what particular time they began to coin the noble and its parts in such abundance, is uncertain, but it was perhaps after the battle of Cressy. Edward was enabled, according to the fashion of modern days, to make war support war. Certain it is, he managed to possess himself of the means to coin a very large quantity of these exquisite pieces. Leake says, that the nobles with the title of "King of France," are much more common than those with the title of "Lord of Aquitaine." If this be correct, the greater number, I presume, were coined previous to the year 1360, which does not appear to be borne out by the present discovery, as we have 24 nobles with the title of "King of France," and 36 with the title of "Lord of Aquitaine;" and the half nobles have a much larger proportion with the title of Aquitaine, being 36 to 9.

From the above it may be inferred, that most of these were coined subsequent to the splendid victory of the Black Prince at Poitiers, when many large sums were paid by different princes to preserve their territories from pillage. The Dukes of Burgundy and Nivernois paid 100,000

nobles each, and various others; to which may be added the plunder and spoil consequent upon that wonderful achievement.

Snelling, in describing the coinage of his twenty-seventh year, says, "The noble and its half are inscribed, EDWARD DEI G. REX ANG. Z FRA. DNS. HYB. before and after the treaty of Bretigny, or before his forty-third year, but during that interval they are inscribed EDWARD D. G. REX ANG. DNS. HYB. Z AQT. The quarter reads nearly the same. The type of the reverse of these nobles is like those of his two former coinages, and the half is exactly the same as the whole. That of the quarter differs from them only in having its cross formed of but one line (the dotted ones being omitted), and the lions have no crowns over them. One sort wants the rose and letter in the centre, and has four annulets in the interstices of the cross."

The subjoined list exhibits several varieties in the inscriptions, and a few also in the type from the above description; some are very remarkable, and have not hitherto been noticed. The examination and comparison of so many together lead me to believe they may be divided into three periods: first, those struck after his twentieth year, and before the treaty of Bretigny (between 1347 and 1360); secondly, such as were coined during the term of that treaty, between 1360 and 1369; and, thirdly, those coined subsequent to 1369.

Edward assumed the title of King of France in the year 1338, by the advice of Artevelde, an influential Fleming, in order to quiet the consciences of his countrymen, who were under an oath not to bear arms against the king of France, their liege lord; whereby he removed their scruples, and obtained their support. Such of the nobles as

have the title of King of France, without that of Aquitaine, I propose to place in the first period. Such as are without the title of King of France, and bear that of Lord of Aquitaine, to the second period; and those with both titles upon them, to the third period. These latter titles were continued by Edward's successors, Richard II. and Henry IV. In the present list will be found some pieces that have in the centre of the cross on the reverse, the letter C; and it is not a little remarkable that this variety should have escaped the observation of every one of our Numismatic writers. That it indicates a place of mintage is now pretty generally admitted, though we have only one other instance that I am aware of, where a letter so placed has a similar signification, and that is on the noble and its parts of his first coinage, where L denotes London, as the place of mintage. In all other cases, the letter in the centre of the cross on gold coins is considered the initial of the name of the monarch. In a catalogue of the British Museum duplicates, sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Co. in the year 1811, a noble is described with the letter D in the centre of the cross (lot 113). In all probability this was misread, as no such specimen is now to be found in that magnificent collection. One of Henry's nobles with the initial C (unnoticed in the catalogue) was sold in the late Baron Dimsdale's choice collection (lot 237). After it was knocked down, the purchaser made known its peculiarity, which occasioned some interest and discussion, such letter having never before obtained notice; since which the C has been considered the distinctive mark of the Calais mint.

Ruding, in his account of this mint, says, "In 1364 Guater de Barde, master of the mint in the Tower of London, having undertaken to coin the king's money of gold and silver here (Calais) of the same weight and

alloy as the money of the said Tower, according to the terms of the indenture, therefore the king appointed him to be master of this mint." "In 1365 the king appointed Thomas Kyng to be master of the mints in Calais; and in the latter part of the same year an *assay was ordered to be made of the money which Kyng had coined in this mint.*"

Under one of these two officers, probably, the pieces above mentioned were coined, as all the specimens I have seen bear the title of Lord of Aquitaine, and not King of France, which confines their issue within the years 1360 and 1369. One noble in this find has an R in the centre; this I cannot account for in any other way than by supposing it to be a coin of Richard II., and that an obverse die of Edward was accidentally used. This variety is in the National Museum. One coin occurs on which the word "TRANSIENS" is omitted, and which is further very remarkable in having only lions on the side of the ship, the only specimen I have ever met with that did not bear lions and fleurs de lis alternately. On two other nobles we have only two ropes instead of three. These also are uncommon varieties. The half nobles present us with many little differences, not so much in the titles, as in the manner of spelling the name, which is written in nearly every imaginable variety, viz. ED. EDWAR. EDWARD. EDWARDI. EDWARDU. and EDWARDUS, some of which exhibit great negligence or ignorance. We have, also, several where the important negation in the prayer of the legend is left out, as will be seen by reference to the list.

The quarter nobles also furnish their share of varieties. The shape and ornaments of the crosses on the reverse differ in many particulars. The name is written EDWR. EDWAR. and EDWARD.

## NOBLES.

*First Period. 1347—1360.*

- 1 EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. Z FRANC. D.  
HYB.  
IHC AVTEM TRANSIENS P. MEDIVM ILLORV.  
IBAT. 12
- 2 Similar legend divided by a cross instead of an annulet. 8
- 3 Like No. 2, except having "C" instead of S in TRAN-  
SIENS. 12

*Second Period. 1360—1369.*

- 4 EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. DNS. HYB.  
Z AQT.  
IHC AVTEM TRANSIENS PER. MEDIV. IL-  
LORVM IBAT. 21
- 5 Only difference of No. 4, a flag. 1
- 6 Differs from No. 4, having the words divided by one cross  
only, and AQUIT. instead of AQT. 2
- 7 Same as No. 4, except C instead of S in TRANSIENS. 1
- 8 Same as No. 4, except the reverse legend being divided by  
annulets.
- 9 EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. DNS. HYBN.  
Z ACQ.  
IHC AVTEM PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT. 1

*Third Period, after 1369.*

- 10 EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z FRANC. DNS.  
HYB. Z AQT.  
IHC AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM IL-  
LORVM IBAT. 3
- 11 Similar to No. 10, but having only AQ for Aquitaine. 1
- 12 EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS.  
HYB. Z AQ.  
IHC AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLO-  
RVM IBAT. 1
- In the centre of the reverse of this coin is the letter R,  
probably of Richard the Second.
- 13 Uncertain. 2

## HALF NOBLES.

- 1 EDWARDVS DEI G. REX. ANGL. D.  
DOMINE NE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME.  
Annulets at the angles of the cross. 1
- 2 EDWARDV. DEI G. REX ANGL. D.  
DOMINE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS ME. 4  
Annulets at the angles of the cross.
- 3 EDWARDI DEI G. REX ANGL. D.  
Rev. As No. 2. 3  
Annulets at the angles of the cross.
- 4 EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. D.  
Rev. As No. 1. 1
- 5 Obv. As No. 4.  
DOMIN. IN FVRORE TVO ARGVAS M. 1
- 6 EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. D. HYB.  
Rev. As No. 1. 3
- 7 EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANG.  
Rev.—As No. 1. 1
- 8 EDWARD. DEI G. REX ANGL.  
Rev.—As No. 1, except having C in the centre. Flag. 1
- 9 EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX ANGL. Z FRANC.  
Rev.—As No. 1, except in form of the C in centre. Flag. 1
- 10 EDWARD. DI. G. REX ANGL. FRANC. D. HYB.  
Rev.—As No. 1. 1
- 11 EDWARD. DEI G. REX ANGL. D. HYB. Z AQT.  
Rev.—As No. 1. 32
- 12 EDWAR. DEI G. REX ANGL. Z FRANC.  
Rev.—As No. 1. 1
- 13 Obv. Same as No. 12, with the addition of D to the titles.  
Rev.—As No. 1. 6
- 14 ED. DEI GRA. REX ANGL.  
Rev.—As No. 2. 1
- 15 ED. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. DI.  
DOMINE IN FVRORE TVO ARGVTS ME. 1
- 16 ED. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. DNS. HYB. Z ACQ.  
Rev.—As No. 2.  
The angles of the cross terminate in annulets.

QUARTER NOBLES.

1.	EDWR. R. ANGLIE. Z DNVS. HY. EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA.	2
2	EDWR. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. D. Pellet in centre, annulets in the quarters.	2
3	EDWAR. R. ANGL. Z FRANC. D. HY. Trefails at the angles, pellet in the centre.	2
4	EDWAR. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. Pellet in the centre and pellets in the quarters.	2
5	EDWAR. DEI GRAC. REX ANGL. D. EXALTABITVR IN GLORA. Pellet in the centre, annulets in the quarters.	1
6	EDWAR. D. G. REX ANGL. Z FRANC. EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA AN E in centre, and trefails at the angles.	1
7	<i>Obv.</i> As No. 5. <i>Rev.</i> As No. 5, except having I in <i>gloria</i> .	1
8	EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. Fleur de lis in centre of reverse.	24
9	Same as No. 8, except the addition to the titles of the letter D.	1

XI.

ON THE DATES UPON THE COINS OF  
ALEXANDRIA.

BY SAMUEL SHARPE, ESQ.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, Jan. 27, 1842.]

WE possess such numerous and valuable writings of the Alexandrian mathematicians, usually dating their observations of eclipses and occultations by the year of the king or emperor's reign, that the subject of the Egyptian and Alexandrian year is very well understood. In every case the



year of the reign was supposed to begin and end with the new-year's day; and on the death of a sovereign, the remaining months of that year were called the first year of his successor. Thus the first and the last year of every sovereign contained less than twelve months; and emperors like Galba, Macrinus, and Æmilianus, who only reigned a few weeks, have left coins dated in the first and second years of their reigns, because their new-year's day, our 29th of August, old style, happened to fall within those few weeks. All this is well understood; but I wish to point out an exception to the general rule, which occurs certainly twice, and most likely three times, in the course of the series of Egyptian coins.

Cleopatra, the last of the family of the Ptolemies, died in the twenty-second year of her reign; and the throne of Egypt was then left empty. Had Augustus immediately declared himself king of Egypt, the remaining months of that year would have been called the first of his reign; but it was not till eight or nine years later that he ventured to take that title; and when the Alexandrians first dated by the years of Augustus, we find that they called the first year of his reign that which followed the last of Cleopatra. Had they been guided by the usual rule, the last year of Cleopatra and the first of Augustus would together have contained only twelve months; but as there was no intermediate successor to Cleopatra, nothing was more natural than to continue, after her death, to call the remaining months of that year by her name. This first departure from the usual rule is known for a certainty from the writings of the astronomers, who for three hundred years used the era of Augustus; and this must guide us in explaining one or two other cases.

In the third year of the emperor Maximin, the two

Gordians proclaimed themselves emperors in Carthage; and when the news reached Egypt, the Alexandrians coined money dated in the first year of their reign. But the Gordians were put to death after a few weeks, and Egypt returned under the government of Maximin, though he had been declared a public enemy by the senate. When the senate heard of the death of the two Gordians, they chose Balbinus and Pupienus Maximus as their successors, who joined with themselves the young Gordianus Pius, with the title of Cæsar. But it was not till the following year that Maximin was defeated; and the Alexandrians coined in the names of Balbinus, Pupienus, and Gordianus Pius, calling it the first year of their reign, though it was the second in Rome; thus giving the whole of the former year, not we must suppose to Maximin the public enemy, though he ruled there, but to the two Gordians, who only reigned for a few weeks. Zoega, in his admirable work on Egyptian coins, does not take this view of the case: he places within one twelvemonth the reign of the two Gordians, the reign of Balbinus and Pupienus, and the first year of Gordianus Pius. But this is disproved by the strongest evidence of astronomy, and the mathematical writers. We learn from Julius Capitolinus, that Balbinus and Pupienus were reigning on the 12th of April, A. D. 237, when there was a total eclipse of the sun. And we learn from Herodian and Censorinus, that they were slain at the Capitoline games in the following year. Their reign must have occupied a part of two years.

The third case of a departure from the usual rule, is on the death of Pertinax, when Pescennius Niger was acknowledged emperor in Egypt, and Septimus Severus at Rome. For the remaining months of that year, the whole of the following year, and part of a third, Niger held his

power in Egypt and the East against his rival; but when Severus defeated him, and then coined in Alexandria, he called it the second year of his reign, not the third; assigning to Pertinax the few remaining months of the year in which he died, and only claiming the following year for himself. Here again I have ventured to differ from the learned Zoega, who shortens the reign of Niger, and lengthens the reign of Severus in Egypt, though not in Rome; and thereby he makes a separation between the triumphal entry of Caracalla into Alexandria, and the coin which seems to have been struck in honour of it.

The right understanding of the dates on these coins is of more importance than it may at first seem; for it is only on the evidence of the Alexandrian coins, and Alexandrian astronomy, that the reigns of the Roman emperors can be satisfactorily settled.

Years beginning on 1st of Jan.		Alexandrian Years, beginning 29th of August.			Remarks.
of our era.	of Rome.	of Augustus.	of the reign in Alexandria.	Dates on coins.	Total eclipse of the sun, April 12, 237.
237	990	266	3 of Maximinus and Maximus. 1 of the Gordians.	γ α	
238	991	267	4 of Maximinus and Maximus. 1 of Balbinus and Pupienus. 1 of Gordianus Pius.	δ α α	Capitoline games in 991 of Rome.

Alexandrian years, beginning 29th August.		
of Augustus.	of the reign in Alexandria.	Date on coins.
223	32 of Aurelius. 1 of Pertinax. 1 of Pescennius Niger.	$\lambda \beta$ $\alpha$ —
224	2 of Pescennius Niger.	—
225	3 of Pescennius Niger. 2 of Septimus Severus.	— $\beta$

MEDAL TO MEHEMET ALI.



## XII.

MEDAL TO MEHEMET ALI, STRUCK IN  
ENGLAND.

By the kindness of Lieut. Waghorn, R.N., we are enabled to present our readers with an engraving of the Gold Medal about to be presented to the Pacha of Egypt by some English noblemen and gentlemen, as a mark of their appreciation of his enlightened and noble conduct during the late unhappy war in Syria.

Creditable as the wood engraving is to the artist (S. Williams), it is to be hoped the patrons and admirers of medal engraving, as well as those who can estimate the exalted feelings of the Pacha on this memorable occasion, will procure copies in bronze or silver of the medal itself, and record themselves as assisting in carrying out the worthy objects of the Committee, who have supplied a brief address to accompany the medal, on which will be inscribed the names of the subscribers.

In 1840, England allied herself to Russia and Austria to restore Syria to Turkey, from whose rule it had seceded, owing to the bad government of the Porte. Extraordinary good fortune gave that success to the Allied Powers, which, singly, they might never have achieved. An unusual absence of the tornadoes and hurricanes which annually afflict the Syrian coast, enabled our fleets to bombard and capture the chief sea-port towns; and the rains which usually fall in the autumnal months, engendering malaria and rendering the land untenable by foreign armies, were this year so late that the British Marines were enabled to

keep a footing, and sweep every thing before them; and ultimately, the accidental explosion of the gunpowder at Acre completed the overthrow of the dominion of Mehemet Ali in Syria.

During this war,—while we were blockading the Pacha's ports, burning his towns and villages, ravaging his territories, destroying his subjects by thousands, and placing his very existence in jeopardy,—this noble-minded veteran kept open the grand overland route to India, forwarded our despatches through his dominions, protected our countrymen, merchants, and travellers, whom, by the laws of "*civilized*" nations, he might have imprisoned, and guarded their property, which, by the same laws, he might have confiscated.

By this wonderful control of the worst human passions, under the worst of circumstances, and by the display of unheard-of generous—and in principle, Christian—behaviour, the conquered has become the conqueror; and when prejudices shall have worn away, posterity will honour his memory, and place him among the benefactors of mankind.

Up to the period of striking this medal, England has never recognized the Pacha's benevolent conduct, forming, as it does, an epoch in the history of civilization. Would it have been an act of injustice in our Government, or in the Honourable East India Company, or in the Corporation of London, to have marked such an example of "doing as we would be dealt by" by some public act of gratitude and acknowledgment?

Great minds, or minds endued with the power of discerning right from wrong, would have hailed an opportunity of acknowledging such virtue in an enemy. But not a voice was raised among peers or commons; nor could

the merchants of England, whose property had been guarded, afford to record their gratitude, even by the cost of a medal. Statues have been found at all times for persons of equivocal merit and negative virtue; warriors have their marble effigies in our public places and in our churches; but where is the statue or tribute to the man, who, like Mehemet Ali, has redeemed the errors of humanity, and, under like trying circumstances, has shewn the noble capabilities of human nature? The medal before us is the only proof of the recognition, on the part of a few warm-hearted and thinking individuals, of what should have commanded the thanks of the nation.

It is pleasing to see the art of Medal Engraving applied to legitimate objects. It has, hitherto, like other arts, been too often prostituted to feed vanity and ambition, or to record deeds that had better have been buried in oblivion. There has never been a worthier occasion for calling forth the skill of the British medal engraver, than that which has originated this medal, and we hope the abilities of our artists will in future be employed for purposes half so good and honourable as this.

The list of the Committee embraces, as it should do, names of noblemen and gentlemen of all parties, as well as clergymen of the Established Church, who are thus anxious to welcome good deeds in Mahomedans as well as in Christians.

Subscriptions to the medal, by order of the Committee, are limited to one guinea, for which a copy in bronze of the gold medal is given, and the Subscriber's name attached to an address on vellum and gold; so that, in point of fact, every Subscriber receives full value for his money. This liberality on the part of the Committee is worthy the spirit which dictated the striking of the



medal, and is doubtless to be explained by the allusion in the inscription, to the fact of the gold medal being the gift of the Committee, and, of course, paid for by them. Those who wish to subscribe should, without more delay, send their names to the Secretaries, at Messrs. Waghorn and Co's. Offices, 34, Cornhill, where the gold medal and address may for a few days longer be inspected.

*List of the Committee.*

Lieut. Col. The Right Hon. The Earl of Cardigan.	Col. Rolt, C.B.
Lord Viscount Exmouth.	Dr. Bowring, M.P.
Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P.	William Ewart, Esq., M.P.
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Col. Campbell, late Consul-General in Egypt, and Agent for the Hon. E. I. Company.	Rev. T. S. Grimshawe, M.A.

*Honorary Secretaries.*

Thomas Waghorn, Lieut. R.N.  
Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A.

In expressing our opinion of the *morale* of the Pacha Medal, we had almost overlooked the artist (Mr. Stothard), who, in his usual bold and effective style, has executed a work of great merit; and when it is considered he had not the advantage afforded him of working from a bust, the likeness he has produced of the Pacha is the more remarkable; though somewhat too youthful, it is characteristic and striking. The medal is rather larger than the engraving.

## NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

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REVUE NUMISMATIQUE, publiée par E. CARTIER et L. DE LA  
SAUSSAYE. Blois, 1842. Nos. II., III., IV.

THIS excellent periodical sustains its established reputation. All the papers are good, and many evince research and learning of the highest character, whether the subjects discussed are the national coinage, ancient and mediæval, or from the more comprehensive and general departments of numismatics.

No. II.—LE HÉROS ALEUAS. Par M. J. de WITTE.

A disquisition on an article by Mr. Birch, published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, April, 1839, on a rare didrachm of Larissa, of Thessaly, with the head of the hero Aleuas.

The author considers this Aleuas, the asserted primogenitor of the family of the Aleuades, as a mythological personage, analogous to, or identical with, Helius, Hephestus, and Vulcan, whose symbols appear both on the obverse and reverse of the coin.

MÉDAILLE DE GRAND-BRONZE DE DOMITILLA, FEMME  
DE VESPASIEN. Par A. DEVILLE.

The large brass coins of Domitilla have, by some, been assigned to the daughter instead of the wife of Vespasian, to whom, with better grounds, they would appear to belong. The obverse of this particular coin is inscribed

DOMITILLAE IMP. CAES. VES. AVG.; in the exergue SPQR; a carpentum drawn by two mules. The writer contends, that had the moneyer meant to have commemorated the daughter of Vespasian, he must from necessity have appended the word *Filia* to that of the emperor, and remarks, that on all the coins of empresses of the higher empire, where, as on this, the name of the wife is immediately followed by that of the emperor, the word *uxor* is never expressed.

MÉDAILLE D'OR D'ALBIN. Par M. Ch. LENORMANT.

On the gold coin of Albinus, with the reverse of SAECVLO FRVGIFERO COS. II.

The figure which this inscription surrounds, is that of a bearded divinity, wearing a tiara surmounted by a veil, clothed in an ample tunic, and seated between two winged sphinxes, standing; on their heads the Phrygian cap. The divinity has the right hand raised, and holds in the left an expanded flower.

Antiquaries have hitherto left this interesting coin unsatisfactorily explained. M. Lenormant recognises in the figure the god of the Phenicians, *Æon*, *Αἰών*, the Greek of the Latin *Sæculum*, and with good reason thinks the coin to have been struck by Severus, in compliment to Albinus who was born at Hadrumetum, near Carthage, where this divinity was worshipped. The word *Frugiferum*, added to *Sæculum* (the translation of *Æon*), serves to assist the explanation. Gruter gives an inscription, which shews that under Constantine the Roman colony of Hadrumetum retained, among other surnames, that of *Frugifera*;—  
COLONIAE CONCORDIAE VLPIAE TRAIANAE  
AVGVSTAE FRVGIFERAE HADRVMETINAE.

No. III.—LE DRUIDE ABARIS. Par M. DE LA SAUSSAYE.

On a Gold Coin, with a representation of Abaris.<sup>1</sup>

*Obv.*—Naked head to the left.

*Rev.*—A winged figure; between the legs an arrow.

The learned writer refers to, and modifies in many points, his original opinions on the imitation of the types of Greek coins by the Celtic tribes, and their gradual deterioration,<sup>2</sup> and acknowledges the influence of religious notions on the formation of the types on Gaulish coins, and that important mythological facts may be collected from them.

The myth of Abaris, of which this coin gives the chief feature, bears reference to very early communications between the northern countries and Greece; and M. Saussaye has displayed his usual tact and ability in indicating the utility of this rare coin in elucidating the obscure historical facts given us of the migrations of the Celtæ, and their connections with Greece.

No. IV.—SUR UN DENIER D'ARGENT DE LA FAMILLE CORNELIA. Par M. CH. LENORMANT.

*Obv.*—Head of Pallas to the right, in a helmet resembling the Phrygian cap, the point of which terminates in the head of a griffin; behind the head, EX. S. C., before, X.

*Rev.*—CETEGVS. A child wearing the Phrygian cap, and carrying a branch of a tree over his shoulder, seated on a goat running to the right; in exergue, ROMA; the whole surrounded with a wreath.

M. Mionnet, in his “*Rareté des Medailles Romaines*,” mentions two varieties of this coin; on one of which the legend reads CETHEGVVS, on the other CETEGVS,—the former from Morell’s designs, the latter from the original coin. Morell appears to have been misled from the

<sup>1</sup> See Mionnet, *Sup. aux Chefs Gaulois*, N<sup>o</sup> 140; Lelewel, *Type Gaulois*, p. 179.

<sup>2</sup> Lelewel, *Type Gaulois*, p. 16.

ordinary spelling of the word in manuscripts and printed books, and imagined a ligature between the T and the E.

The writer thinks with M. Cavedoni that the person recorded on the coin is *C. Cornelius Cethegus*, who was Consul A.V. 557, and also agrees with that author in seeking in the type on the reverse an allusion to the name of Cethegus; but the conformity of their views holds no further. The child on the goat, M. Lenormant observes, not being winged, cannot be considered as the genius of a divinity, and the head-dress and branch remain unexplained by M. Cavedoni, who fancies the type bears allusion to the word *Cethegus*, which, he suggests, may be derived from *κίττος*, ivy, and *αἴξ*, a she-goat.

M. Lenormant explains the relation of the type to the name Cethegus, by a passage in Arnobius: "According to that author, Atys had been nourished by the *milk of a he-goat*, (*lacte hircuino*); from which, he adds, is derived the name Atys. The Phrygians, in their language, use the word *Atagus* to denote a he-goat; '*quia hircos Phryges, suis ATAGOS elocutionibus nuncupant, inde Attis nomen ut sortiretur, effluxit.*' Who will not be struck with the relation of the word *he-goat* (in Phrygian, *Atagus*), with the word *Cethegus*, or rather *Cetegus*? The animal on which the infant is carried is not a female but a male goat, and this infant is no other than the young Atys, named from the *he-goat*,<sup>3</sup> *Atagus*, with whose milk he had been fed. The Phrygian cap and the branch, which may be that of the pine, confirm this explanation."

For the further development of the writer's ideas on this

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<sup>3</sup> Arnobius, in a second passage (vi. 13), leaves the meaning of the expression, *lacte hircuino*, perfectly unequivocal. *Lacte infans educatus hircuino est. O fabulam sexui inimicam semper atque infestissimam maculino: in qua sexus viriles non solum homines ponunt, sed pecudes etiam fiunt ex maribus matres.*

coin, we refer our readers to the *Revue* itself, which is replete with valuable matter. Many of the papers, such as M. Cartier's "On the Monetary History of France," to be properly appreciated, should be read and studied in their original language.

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SYNOPSIS NUMORUM ROMANORUM QUI IN MUSEO CÆSAREO  
VINDOBONENSI ADSERVANTUR. Digessit JOSEPHUS ARNETH.  
Large 8vo. Vienna, 1842.

[Dedicated to the Numismatic Society of London.]

The learned Director of the Museum of Vienna has published this Synopsis as a companion to that of the Greek coins of the Imperial collection. It holds place between a descriptive catalogue and a plain synopsis. In arrangement it is admirable, and is supplied with two alphabetical indexes, one containing the names, and the other a copious series of inscriptions.

The Numismatic Society will, without doubt, highly appreciate the compliment paid them by the dedication.

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NUMISMATICS OF GALLIA NARBONENSIS.—M. de la Saussaye, one of the editors of the *Revue Numismatique*, having altered the plan of his work on Gaulish coins, long since announced, has determined on publishing it in detached portions, and has, accordingly, just issued the first volume, which is devoted to the coins of Gallia Narbonensis. The manner in which this portion of the work is executed, creates in us a desire to see the remainder. The plates, which are numerous, are executed from drawings of the actual pieces by the hand of the author, and are of the highest interest and value to those who are engaged in the study of the primitive coins of Gaul and Britain. M. de la Saussaye is so well known by his able contributions to numismatic science, that any eulogium of ours on his labours will not be needed; but this work is eminently entitled to the notice of English numismatists, who, by means of its very accurate drawings alone, may become acquainted with the early Gaulish type, hitherto so often confounded with that of British origin.

RECHERCHES SUR LES MONNAIES DES DUCS HEREDITAIRES  
DE LORRAINE. Par F. de Saulcy. Metz, 1841.

It is not long since, that we announced to our readers (and we regret

that we have hitherto been prevented, by want of time and space, from noticing it fully) the appearance of a very able and interesting work by this indefatigable numismatist, under the modest title of *Essai de Classification des Monnaies Autonomes de l'Espagne*, and lo! here is another of greater magnitude, and in a very elegant form, with thirty-six plates, executed by Dembour, from drawings by the pencil of the author himself, a sufficient assurance to us of their fidelity. We have often urged on the collectors of English coins, the importance of studying them in connection with those of the Continent; and we cannot refrain from recommending this work to their notice, as one which sheds much light on the numismatic history of a province so renowned in history.

MONETE DEI REALI DI SAVOIA, Edite ed Illustrate da Domenico Promis, Bibliotecario e Conservatore dei Medaglie de S. M. 2 Tom. 4to. Torino, 1841.

A VERY elaborate account of the coins of the Sardinian States by Domenico Promis, Librarian and Keeper of the Medals of the King of Sardinia. The increase of interest taken in the study of the coins of the middle ages and of local Numismatics is, we are glad to perceive, rapidly extending even to Italy.

NOTICE SUR LES ANCIENNES MONNAIES DES COMTES DE FLANDRES, Ducs de Brabant et Comtes de Hainaut; faisant partie de la Collection des Médailles de l'Université de Gand. 1839. Avec un Premier Supplement. Par Fr. den Duyts, Conservateur des Collections de l'Université. 8vo. Gand.

THIS little pamphlet in twenty-eight pages and eighteen lithographic plates, contains a catalogue of the coins of the Counts of Flanders, Dukes of Brabant, and Counts of Hainault which exist in the cabinet of the University of Gand. Some of these were intimately connected with English history. It commences with Baudouin VII., Count of Flanders, A.D. 1112, and goes down in this series to John IV., A.D. 1427.

CONSIDERATIONS SUR LA NUMISMATIQUE DE L'ANCIENNE ITALIE, principalement sous le Rapport de Monumens Historiques et Philologiques. Par James Millingen. 8vo. Florence, 1841.

THIS valuable work of our countryman contains a well selected summary of the principal philological points of the Numismatics of Ancient Italy, the purifications and correction necessary to be made in the assignments of the hitherto published coins, and an explanation of the principal types. The space here does not admit of a critique of it, but we hope to give hereafter a more elaborate account of the novelties contained in it. S. B.

## MISCELLANEA.

ROMAN COINS FOUND AT ANCASTER.—Mr. Freeman Eaton has politely forwarded us 109 small brass Roman coins, found with a large quantity on his estate, 2,050 of which were sent for examination to the Numismatic Society, and are described in p. 44 of the Proceedings.

The smaller portion contains the following coins :—

Gallienus . . . .	25
Salonina . . . .	2
Postumus . . . .	4
Victorinus . . . .	28
Claudius Gothicus . .	25
Quintillus . . . .	3
Tetricus Pater . . .	15
———— Filius . . .	5
Aurelianus . . . .	2

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109

The two coins of Aurelian (of whom the larger number did not contain a specimen), lead us to infer that this hoard was buried in the early part of the reign of that emperor. The portrait so closely resembles that of Claudius, that the names alone enable their being distinguished the one from the other. It is probable they were executed by the artists employed by Claudius, immediately on the accession of Aurelian, and before an authentic likeness had been given them to engrave from. C. R. S.

CÆSAR'S ACCOUNT OF BRITISH MONEY.—After the careful research into the readings of the various MSS. of the Commentaries of Cæsar, and the convincing argument drawn from it (the result of which is published in the first number of the Numismatic Chronicle), that there was a coinage in England before the invasion of Cæsar, it may seem superfluous to proceed with the subject : but is there any harm in adding proof to proof?

The first edition of the Commentaries was published at Rome by Sweynheim and Pannarty in 1469, and contains the passage that proves that the Ancient Britons did coin money. The second edition, published at Venice by Nicholas Jenson, two years after,



has exactly the same reading; and there is another edition published at Argentoratum by Eggstein, and which has prefixed the life of Cæsar by Celsus (the Commentaries are without date, but the Life has that of 1473), and which only varies in reading "pro numero" instead of "nummo," a typographical error no doubt, as with "numero" no sense can be made of the passage.

Here, then, are three of the earliest editions of Cæsar establishing the claim.

We know that the early printers sought out the best MSS., and that they often destroyed them when used, to make their books more valued: we may fairly then consider that these editions represent the text of many MSS. that were destroyed, or have since perished, and that all contained the true reading; nor is it likely that any of these printers used the MSS. in common.

C. W. L.

DEATH OF M. MIONNET.—With great regret we announce the death of M. Mionnet, the celebrated Numismatist, which occurred on the 5th of May. M. Mionnet was Assistant Keeper of the National Medal Cabinets of France, Member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, of the Academies of St. Petersburg and Stockholm, and Associate of the Numismatic Society of London.

M. Mionnet entered the Royal Library on the 5th of May, 1795, and thus for forty-seven years prosecuted with ardent and uninterrupted zeal, researches of the highest importance to Numismatic science.

PRESUMED SKEATTA OF ARCHBISHOP THEODORE.—"At the sale of the late Dr. Nott's coins, a small lot of Skeattas came into my possession, which included one so remarkable, that I am induced to offer a few observations on it. In type it differs but little from that given in Hawkins' Plate 3., No. 33., but at the left side of the figure holding the cross and bird on the reverse, and immediately under the bird, appears the letter T, which I can scarcely consider anything else than the initial of the name of the Saint or Archbishop whose figure is represented. The coin appears to belong to that class now acknowledged as Northumbrian, and from the similarity the figure with the cross and bird bears to that with two crosses on the coins of Archbishop Egbert, we may suppose it to belong to one of those Archbishops of York who preceded that prelate. On referring to the History of the Church of that period, we find that John of Beverly, and Wilfrid II., were the prelates who immediately preceded Egbert; but that, prior to these, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of all England was possessed by the celebrated Theodore, who appears



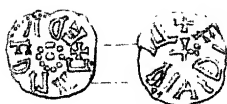
SCHEATTA OF ARCHB. THEOPHORE ?

Vol V p.256



STYGAS.

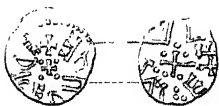
Vol VII p.38.



1



2



4



to have enjoyed this very extensive power from 668, when he arrived in England, until his death in 692; and I can hardly help suspecting that this little coin exhibits the initial of his name, and was struck by him or in honour of him. It may, indeed, appear a slight foundation on which to raise such an appropriation, but when we consider that the period when this coin was struck could not be many years distant from that in which the prelate flourished; that the figure on the reverse resembles that on the coins of Archbishop Egbert, whose coins exhibiting the entire name of that prelate, would appear to have been struck later than the coin in question, which by its initial may have led to placing the Archbishop's name at full length; that the type evidently assigns it to a Saint or Archbishop, and the Theodore is one of the three persons to whom, even if no letter had occurred on this coin, we should be inclined to attribute it; the probability that this letter may be the initial of the Archbishop's name, will, I think, be admitted."—JOHN LINDSAY.

UNPUBLISHED PENNY OF WILLIAM I.—A penny has been found in a garden near the Cathedral at Canterbury, similar in type to Hawkins, No. 243, and Snelling, No. 3. It reads most distinctly *ÆLNER ON SNVD*, a moneyer and town hitherto unknown. The letters are so well formed, that there can be no doubt of the correctness of the above reading. To what town does it belong?  
J. J.

SPURIOUS ANCIENT COINS.—“We succeeded some short time since in stopping the career of an impudent and unprincipled forger of Greek, Roman, and Saxon coins, who, by his ability in imitating the scarce types of these series, deceived some incautious collectors, and robbed them of considerable sums of money. Another adventurer is now supplying the market with counterfeit coins, for which dies have actually been engraved, and the skill of an engraver engaged. Among these may be pointed out as clever forging, and likely to deceive even experienced Numismatists, pennies of Stephen, penny of Edward VI., shillings of Philip and Mary, and the rial of Queen Mary,—the last a gold piece of great beauty.”

This paragraph is from the “Times” of the 19th July last. The individual first alluded to, is the notorious forger who succeeded for some time in his impositions upon the unwary and inexperienced coin-collector, until the publication of a sketch of the personal features of the hoary impostor, and the notice of his practices disseminated in the pages of the *Numismatic Chronicle* and other periodical papers, appears effectually to have stopped his trade. The second adventurer alluded to is well known among

numismatists, but we suppress for the present the mention of his name, out of regard to the feelings of the respectable family to which he belongs. He is, it is said, a person of ample means, and it is difficult to assign a motive for the forgeries which he has been engaged in issuing, the dies for which were prepared at no inconsiderable expense. We are enabled to give a correct list of them, and it will be seen that it does not include the penny of Stephen, as stated incorrectly in the notice from the *Times*. They are as follows :—

Penny of Edward VI., with portrait.

Shillings of ditto, with false stamp of Portcullis and greyhound.

Jetton of Lady Jane Grey, as queen of England.

Half-Crown of Philip and Mary.

Shilling from the same die, with date under the head.

Gold rial of Queen Mary.

On the detection of these forgeries, and the discovery of the author of them, all the dies were given up. They are cut through the centre, to prevent their being again made use of. N.

#### ERRATUM.

*Page 122, line 12, for almoumakin, read almoumenin.*

### XIII.

## THE WILL OF THOMAS SIMON, THE MEDAL ENGRAVER, WITH OBSERVATIONS THEREON.

BY CLEMENT TAYLOR SMYTHE, ESQ.

In a Letter addressed to C. ROACH SMITH, ESQ., HON. SEC.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 24th, 1842.]

MY DEAR SIR,

THE history of Thomas Simon, the Medalist, being involved in considerable obscurity, and every thing tending to illustrate it being of interest, I am induced to send to you some information I have recently met with on the subject, with a request that you will communicate the same to the *Numismatic Society*.

The information is contained in an extract, or abstract, from the Will of Thomas Simon, which I found among some MS. papers lent to me by W. H. Rolfe, Esq. of Sandwich, who has kindly given me his permission to lay the same before the Society.

I will first give a copy of the Abstract of the Will, and then proceed to make some observations on the contents of it, and the probability of procuring further information on the subject.

The following is a copy of the Abstract of the Will of "Thomas Simon of St. Clement's Danes, London, Citizen and Goldsmith.

"He Wills to be buried in the said Church, under the Stone where his Children lye.

“ He mentions,

“ His wife Elizabeth.

“ His three children, Samuel, Elizabeth, and Anne Simon.

“ He Wills his Estate to be divided into three parts, according to the custom of the City of London. One part of which he Wills to his wife, another to his three children, share and share alike, and the other third part he Wills, having power to dispose of it by the said custom, as follows: to his son Samuel £300, to his daughter Elizabeth £250, to his daughter Anne £200.

“ He Wills to his son Samuel All his Paintings, Drawings, Imbossings, and Books of Prints, and Prints of Wax, and all his Medals of Silver, Brass, and Copper, and all his Medals and Patterns of Lead and Plaister.

“ He mentions,

“ William Simon his nephew.

“ He Wills that all his Punces, Engravers, Hammers, and all other his working tools used in his trade of Engraving, should be carefully kept and preserved by his wife, and be given to his said nephew William, son of his brother Nathaniel deceased, when he should have served seven years Apprenticeship to the Trade of an Engraver, and should set up and betake himself to that Profession, which, if he should not do, he then gave all the same to his son Samuel.

“ He mentions,

“ His loving friend, Mr. Humfrey Gifford.

“ £2000 then owing him by the King's Majesty.

“ His brother Lawrence Simon.

“ Anne Simon, daughter of his brother Abraham Simon.

“ Judith, sister of the said Anne.

“ He Wills his Farm in Shorne, in County of Kent, to his son Samuel in Tail—Remainder to his two daughters successively in like Tail—Remainder to his brother Peter Simon in Tail-male—Remainder to his brother Abraham in like Tail—Remainder to the issue of William Simon, son of his brother Nathaniel deceased, with divers Remainders over.

“ He mentions,

“ His sister Hannah Yates, then Hannah Massey.

“ His brother Lawrence Simon.

“ The French Church, of which he was a Member.”

The date of the Will does not appear, but the mention of the debt of £2000 due to Simon from the King, will place it after the Restoration 1660, and it seems to have been proved August 23, 1665, in the Consistory Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

If Thomas Simon resided in the Parish of St. Clement's Danes, London, at the time of his death, his Will ought to have been proved either in the Court of the Bishop of London, or the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Doctors' Commons, London; but as his Will was proved in the Consistory Court, and he mentions in it that he was a Member of the French Church, it is probable his family were of Canterbury, and that he died there.

The French Church at Canterbury was a congregation of strangers, who fled from the cruelties of the Inquisition in the Spanish Netherlands, in the reign of King Edward the Sixth, who received them kindly, and granted them protection; they were also called the Walloon Congregation, both terms being commonly used. Their numbers were greatly augmented in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, after the massacre at Paris, in 1572, and in later times,



after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They established the weaving business in Canterbury, as well as in London, Norwich, Southampton, Maidstone, and other towns. In 1665 (the year in which Simon's Will was proved) they were very numerous in Canterbury; there were then 126 master-weavers, their workmen and poor (which they maintained themselves) amounted at that time to nearly 1,300, and they employed upwards of 700 English.

Queen Elizabeth is said to have granted them a part of the under-croft of the cathedral at Canterbury for their church, which has been used by them and their descendants down to the present time, and is still denominated the French Church. Their registers of births, baptisms, and marriages, have been very accurately kept, commencing A. D. 1590 and continued to the year 1747, and the births and baptisms continued to the year 1837: these registers are deposited with the Registrar-General, in London, under the Act of the 4th and 5th years (1840) of Queen Victoria, by which they were declared to be legal evidence, and it is probable that, upon consulting the same, further information may be obtained of Simon and his family connections.

The farm mentioned in this Will was in the Parish of Shorne, near Gravesend, Kent; something may probably be learned of him and his descendants by enquiries in that neighbourhood.

The parish registers of St. Clement Danes will afford notices of some of his children, as he directed, by his Will, to be buried under the same stone with them in that church, as well as of his burial in 1664 or 1665, if he died in London, and perhaps the baptisms of his children, his marriage, &c.; but the latter are more likely to be in the

registers of the French Church, at Canterbury, for the members of that Church were very tenacious of their religious rights, which were attacked by Archbishop Laud in 1634.

The unusual circumstance of the Will of a person residing out of the jurisdiction of the court being proved at Canterbury, and the fact of Simon being a member of the French Church, raises a strong presumption that his ancestors and family were of that city; and it is very probable it was the place of his nativity, and that he was a descendant from some of the refugees who had settled there sufficiently so as to induce a strict search and enquiry to be made there. It is not convenient to me to visit Canterbury at present, but I shall, on the first opportunity, make a search there for further information respecting Simon, and should I be successful, I shall have much pleasure in laying the result of my enquiries before the Society.

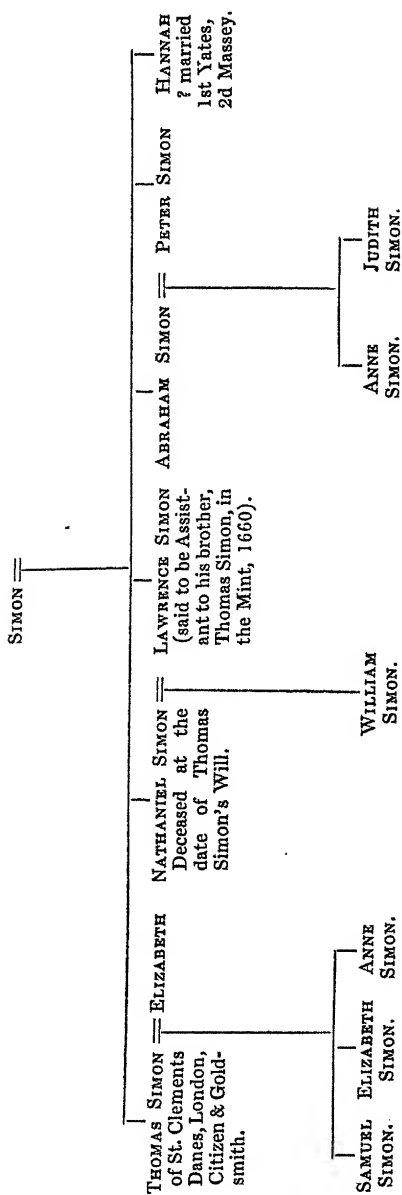
The subjoined Pedigree shews the family connections of Simon, as described in his Will.

I am, my dear SIR, yours very sincerely,

CLEM. T. SMYTHE.

*Maidstone, Nov. 22, 1842.*

TO CHARLES ROACH SMITH, ESQ. F.S.A., &c.  
London.



## THE WILL OF THOMAS SIMON.

EXTRACTED FROM THE REGISTRY OF THE CONSISTORY COURT  
OF CANTERBURY.

“ IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN the Seaventeenth day of  
 “ June 1665. and in the Seaventeenth yeare of the raigne of our  
 “ Sovereigne Lord Charles the Second by the Grace of God of  
 “ England Scotland France and Ireland King Defender of the  
 “ Faith &c. I THOMAS SIMON of y<sup>e</sup> Pish of S<sup>t</sup> Clement Danes  
 “ in the County of Midd<sup>x</sup> and Citizen and Goldsmith of London  
 “ being somewhat infirme in body but of sound and pfect mind  
 “ and memory thanks be therefore given to Almighty God and  
 “ calling to mind the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the  
 “ tyme thereof Doe make and declare this my last will and  
 “ Testament in manner and forme followeing (that is to say)  
 “ First and principally I comend my Soule into the Hands of  
 “ Almighty God y<sup>e</sup> most holy blessed and glorious Trinity in  
 “ unity the Father Sonne and Holy Ghost one God blessed for  
 “ ever. AND my body I comitt to the Earth from whence it  
 “ came to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executrix  
 “ hereafter named in the Church of S<sup>t</sup> Clement Danes in y<sup>e</sup> place  
 “ and under y<sup>e</sup> Stone where my Children are buryed and that  
 “ eight or nine foot deep in the ground, hoping and steadfastly  
 “ beleiveing through the sufficiency meritts death and passion of  
 “ my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ to have full and free pardon  
 “ and remission of all my Sinnes and to see the Lord in the Land  
 “ of the everliveing. AND as touching such tempall and worldly  
 “ estate as God of his goodness hath made me Steward of in this  
 “ life I Give leave will bequeath order and dispose of the same as  
 “ followeth. First I will and appointe that my Debts w<sup>ch</sup> I shall  
 “ justly owe at the tyme of my decease shal be duely paid and  
 “ satisfied as soone as conveniently may be AND after my debts  
 “ paid and funall charges expended I will and appointe that my  
 “ psonall estate shall be equally pted and divided into three  
 “ equall pts according to the laudable Custom of the City of Lon-  
 “ don One equall thirde pte whereof I leave to come to my well

" beloved Wife Elizabeth according to the said Custome And  
 " that one other third parte of my said psonall estate comonly  
 " called the Childrens pte be equally shared and divided unto and  
 " amongst my three Children that is to say, Samuel Simon,  
 " Elizabeth Simon and Ann Simon share and share alike And  
 " that the parte of my s<sup>d</sup> Sonne thereof be paid and delivered  
 " unto him at his Age of one and twenty yeares and the sevall ptes  
 " of my s<sup>d</sup> daughters thereof be paid and delivered unto each of  
 " them at her like sevall Age of one and twenty Yeares or on the  
 " sevall dayes of their sevall Marriage first happening respectfully  
 " And as touching the other third parte being the remainder of  
 " my said psonall Estate w<sup>ch</sup> I have power to dispose of according  
 " to the s<sup>d</sup> Custome of London I GIVE and BEQUEATH the same as  
 " followeth that is to say Imprimis I GIVE and BEQUEATH unto  
 " my said Sonne Samuel Simon three hundred Pounds to be paid  
 " unto him when he shall attaine his said Age of one and twenty  
 " Yeares. Item I GIVE and Bequeath unto my said Daughter  
 " Elizabeth two hundred and fifty Pounds And to my said  
 " Daughter Ann two hundred Pounds to be paid unto them sevall  
 " when they shall attaine to their s<sup>d</sup> sevall Age of one and twenty  
 " Yeares or on their sevall dayes of Marriage first happening  
 " respectively AND my will and meaning is that if any of my  
 " said Children Samuel Elizabeth and Ann shall happen to depart  
 " this life before his her or their s<sup>d</sup> pte or porcon legacie or  
 " legacies shall become due and payable as afores<sup>d</sup> that then the s<sup>d</sup>  
 " Childs pte legacy and porcon of such of them as shall so happen  
 " to decease be equally pted shared and divided unto and amongst  
 " the Survivour of them the said Samuel Elizabeth and Ann and  
 " be paid unto them w<sup>th</sup> their sevall other ptes porcons and legacies  
 " aforesaid AND that the Interest and pftt of ye s<sup>d</sup> porcons and  
 " legacies of my s<sup>d</sup> Children untill payment thereof shall be and  
 " goe for and towards their sevall Maintenance and Education  
 " Item I GIVE and BEQUEATH unto my s<sup>d</sup> Sonne Samuel All my  
 " Painteings Draweings Imbossings and Books or Prints and Prints  
 " of Wax and all my Medals of Silver Brasse and Copper and all  
 " my Meddalls and patterns of lead and Plaisters but if I have two  
 " of y<sup>e</sup> same sort then I Give one of each to Mr. Humfrey Gyfford  
 " And if there be three of a sort of my Prints of Wax I will

" that one of each be reserved for William Simon my Nephew to  
 " be delivered to him w<sup>th</sup> the rest of the Books to him hereafter  
 " given Item I will and appoint that all my Punces Gravers  
 " Hammers and all other my working Tooles w<sup>ch</sup> are used in my  
 " trade of engraveing shall be carefully kept by my Wife and  
 " shall be given and delived to the s<sup>d</sup> William Simon Sonne of my  
 " Brother Nathaniel deceased when he shall have really and faith-  
 " fully served seaven yeares Apprentiship to the trade of an  
 " Engraver and shall be sett up and betake himselfe to that  
 " p<sup>fe</sup>ssion but if he shall not serve Seaven Yeares and betake  
 " himselfe to the s<sup>d</sup> p<sup>fe</sup>ssion as afs<sup>d</sup> then I Give the same and ev<sup>y</sup>  
 " of them w<sup>th</sup> those Prints of Wax which I before appointed to be  
 " delivered to him unto my said Sonne Samuel Simon Item I  
 " GIVE and BEQUEATH unto my said verely loveing Friend Mr.  
 " Humfrey Gyfford Tenn Pounds to buy him a peece of plate  
 " and as a token of my love to him And to Mr. Robert Blan-  
 " chard my loveing Friend Five pounds to buy him a peece of  
 " Plate and as a token of my love to him Item I GIVE and  
 " BEQUEATH unto the Poore of the p<sup>sh</sup> of S<sup>t</sup> Clement Danes where  
 " I now dwell Five pounds to be distributed at y<sup>e</sup> discrecion of  
 " Mr. Blanchard and the Churchwardens of y<sup>e</sup> same p<sup>sh</sup> for the  
 " tyme being soe as I be buried in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> church of S<sup>t</sup> Clement  
 " Danes so deep as I have hereinbefore ordered And when  
 " Two thousand pounds of the Money oweing unto me from  
 " y<sup>e</sup> Kings Majesty shall be paid then I appointe that Tenn  
 " pounds thereof be paid to Mr. Humfrey Gyfford in trust  
 " for or towards paym<sup>t</sup> of my Brother Lawrence Simon his  
 " debts Thirty ponds thereof to Ann Simon Daughter of my  
 " Brother Abraham Simon and Twenty Pounds more thereof  
 " unto Judith Simon Sister of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Ann Simon to be paid unto  
 " her at such tyme as she shall attaine her Age of one and twenty  
 " Yeares or on the day of her Marriage w<sup>ch</sup> first shall happen  
 " The rest and residue of all and ev<sup>y</sup> my psonall Estate ready  
 " Money and Goods not herein by mee given and bequeathed I  
 " wholly Give and Bequeath unto my said loveing Wife Elizabeth  
 " whome I make full and sole Executrix of this my last Will and  
 " Testament And I desire and appoint y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Humfrey  
 " Gyfford and the s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Robert Blanchard as Overseers to be

" aiding and assisting to my Executrix in the P̄formance thereof  
 " And as concerning my reall Estate I will and appointe that my  
 " s<sup>d</sup> loveing Wife her Executors Adm̄rators or Assignes shall  
 " receave and take y<sup>e</sup> Rents Issues and Profits of my Farme in  
 " Shorne in y<sup>e</sup> County of Kent yearly and evy Yeare untill my  
 " s<sup>d</sup> Sonne Samuel shall attaine unto his Age of one and twenty  
 " Yeares w<sup>thout</sup> any Accompt to be therefore rendered And  
 " afterwards I GIVE and BEQUEATH my s<sup>d</sup> Farme in Kent w<sup>th</sup> the  
 " Appurtenances to my s<sup>d</sup> Sonne Samuel Simon and y<sup>e</sup> Heires of  
 " his body lawfully to be begotten And for default of such issue  
 " to my s<sup>d</sup> two Daughters Elizab and Anne and the Heires of  
 " their bodyes lawfully to be begotten And for default of such  
 " Issue to my Brother Peter Simon and the Heires Males of his  
 " body lawfully begotten and to be begotten And for default of  
 " such Issue to my brother Abraham and y<sup>e</sup> Heires Males of his  
 " body begotten or to be begotten And for default of such  
 " Issue to Will<sup>m</sup> Simon Sonne of my Brother Nathaniel deceased  
 " and y<sup>e</sup> Heires Males of his body lawfully to be begotten And  
 " for default of such Issue to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Elizabeth my s<sup>d</sup> Wife and the  
 " Heirs of her body lawfully to be begotten And for default of  
 " such Issue to my said loveing Friend Mr. Humfrey Gyfford of  
 " London Gent and y<sup>e</sup> Heires of his body begotten or to be  
 " begotten And for default of such Issue to the right Heires of  
 " me y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Simon for ever And as for my two  
 " Messuages or Tenem<sup>ts</sup> in Walbrooke in the p̄ish of Stephens  
 " Walbrooke London w<sup>ch</sup> are by me charged w<sup>th</sup> and for paym<sup>t</sup>  
 " of foure and twenty Pounds ꝥ Annu to my Brother Peter  
 " Simon dureing his nrall life AND also for paym<sup>t</sup> of twelve  
 " Pounds ꝥ Annu unto my Sister Hannah Yates now Hannah  
 " Massey for her life and after her decease for Paym<sup>t</sup> of two  
 " hundred Pounds unto and amongst her Children as by sevall  
 " Writeings in this behalfe made betweene mee and my brother  
 " Peter and between me and my s<sup>d</sup> Sister may sevvally appeare  
 " I GIVE and BEQUEATH the same two Messuages with the Ap-  
 " purtenances as followeth, that is to say, I GIVE and BEQUEATH  
 " y<sup>e</sup> same to my sonne Samuel and the Heires of his body lawfully  
 " to be begotten And for default of such Issue to my said two  
 " Daughters Elizabeth and Anne and the Heires of their Bodies

“lawfully to be begotten And for default of such Issue to my  
 “s<sup>d</sup> brother Peter Simon and the Heires Males of his body  
 “lawfully begotten or to be begotten And for default of such  
 “Issue to my Brother Abraham and the Heires Males of his  
 “body lawfully begotten or to be begotten And for default of  
 “such Issue to William Simon the s<sup>d</sup> Sonne of my said Brother  
 “Nathaniel deceased and y<sup>e</sup> Heires Males of his body lawfully to  
 “be begotten And for default of such issue to all and evy the  
 “Daughters begotten or to be begotten of y<sup>e</sup> Bodies of my said  
 “Brothers Peter and Abraham and y<sup>e</sup> Heires of their Bodies  
 “lawfully to be begotten And for default of such Issue to y<sup>e</sup>  
 “right Heires of me the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Simon the Testator for ever  
 “And that y<sup>e</sup> Pfitts thereof over and above the said yearly Pay-  
 “ments shalbe and goe towards the Maintenance Educacō and  
 “bringing up of my s<sup>d</sup> sonne Samuel. And my Will and Mind  
 “is, that such Person or Persons as shall have the imediate  
 “Revercon and Inheritance of the s<sup>d</sup> two sevall Messuages or  
 “Tenements by vertue of this my last Will and Testament doe  
 “and shall after the decease of my brother Peter on Saturday in  
 “evy Weeke weekly dūreing the naturall Life of my said Brother  
 “Lawrence Symon well and truely pay or cause to be paid unto  
 “him y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Lawrence the sum of Two shillings and sixpence of  
 “lawfull money of England ℥<sup>s</sup> weeke. AND LASTLY I declare  
 “pvide and appointe y<sup>t</sup> if my s<sup>d</sup> Sonne Samuel shall departe this  
 “life before he shall attaine to his said Age of one and twenty  
 “yeares w<sup>thout</sup> Issue of his Body lawfully begotten liveing at the  
 “tyme of his decease that then my said Wife shall receive and  
 “take y<sup>e</sup> Rents Issues and Pfitts of my s<sup>d</sup> Farme in Kent to her  
 “owne use w<sup>thout</sup> Accompt for and dūreing the terme of her  
 “naturall life And afterwards that y<sup>e</sup> same shalbe and goe  
 “according as is before menconed and limited IN WITNESS  
 “whereof I the said Thomas Simon the Testator to evy sheet of  
 “this my last Will and Testament contained in Six Sheets and  
 “thus farr of this Sheet of Pap have subscribed my Name and to  
 “the first and last Sheets thereof putt my Seale the Day and  
 “Yeare first before written

“THO: SIMON”



" SEALED subscribed published declared and delivered by the  
 " said Thomas Symon the Testator after his reading of y<sup>e</sup> same  
 " and writeing of y<sup>e</sup> words—now Hannah Massey in the fifth  
 " Sheet, for and as his last Will and Testament this Seaventeenth  
 " day of June 1665 in the P<sup>r</sup>sence of HEN: MOSSE Not<sup>y</sup> Pub<sup>que</sup>  
 " RICH: BALLARD JOHN WIGHTMAN THO: GRUNWIN....  
 " HERE followes my additionall Will and altering of some Clauses  
 " in the fowerth leafe of this my Will Viz<sup>t</sup> THAT WHEREAS it is  
 " sett downe that when two thousand Pounds of the Money oweing  
 " me by the Kings Ma<sup>ty</sup> shal-be paid Then I appointe that Tenn  
 " pounds thereof be paid to Mr. Humfrey Gyffords In trust for or  
 " towards paym<sup>t</sup> of my Brother Lawrence Simons Depts and  
 " thirty Pounds to Ann Simons Daughter of my brother  
 " Abraham Simons and twenty pounds more thereof to Judith  
 " Simon her Sister to be to them paid at the Age of Twenty one  
 " yeares or day of Marriage NOW MY WILL is that it shall be  
 " due to them Six Moneth after my Executrix hath reseaved the  
 " Thousand Pounds already ordered me. ITEM I GIVE unto the  
 " Poore of the French Church whereof I am a Member Three  
 " Pounds, THO: SIMONS. SEALED Subscribed Published and  
 " declared to be my further Will written w<sup>th</sup> my owne Hand in y<sup>e</sup>  
 " P<sup>r</sup>sence these my Servants before whom I deliver it to be  
 " attested—June the 25<sup>th</sup> 1665. JOHN WIGHTMAN—SAUNDER  
 " SMITH.

" PROVED the Twenty third day of August 1665 by  
 " the Oath of Elizabeth Simon, Widow, the Reliet  
 " of the Deceased the sole Executrix named in the  
 " said Will To whom Admon, &c. was granted.

"THO<sup>s</sup> DICKES, *Registrar*."

## XIV.

UNEDITED AUTONOMOUS AND IMPERIAL  
GREEK COINS.

BY H. P. BORRELL, ESQ.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 26th May, and 24th November, 1842.]

## ÆGIALUS IN AMORGO.

No. 1.—Laureated head of Jupiter to the right.

R.—ΑΙΓΙΑ. Pan sitting front face; his legs, which are *capriform*, are crossed, holding to his mouth a skin of wine with both hands; his ears are those of a horse. In the field, to the right, an uncertain symbol; perhaps a *pedum*. AR. 3. 32 grs.<sup>1</sup> (*Brit. Mus.*)

2.—Turreted female head to the right.

R.—ΑΙΓΙΑ, type as last. AR. 1½. 11½ grs. (*Cabinet of M. Garreri at Smyrna.*)

3.—Pan standing naked, the lower part of his body capri-form, his right hand held up before his face, and the *pedum* in his left hand.

R.—ΑΙ. An uncertain symbol, resembling a vase without handles, reversed, a ring instead of a foot, as if it were intended to be suspended. Æ. 4. (*In my cabinet, and in Brit. Mus.*)

The Cretans founded Aegialus, in the island of Amorgus, then named Melania; and, according to Steph. Byz., a colony of Samians followed, under the conduct of Simmias, the grammarian. By an inscription cited by Cadalvene,<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The coin was brought to me in 1823 from Amorgus. It is very much decomposed, and the weight of 32 grs. is not to be depended on; but on a second specimen in the cabinet of M. Garreri, of Smyrna, the weight is 33 grs.

<sup>2</sup> *Rec. de Méd. gr. inéd.* p. 225. This inscription was brought to Smyrna from Amorgus, by M. Garreri of Smyrna. It passed into the possession of M. Destime, Russian consul in that city, and is now at St. Petersburg.

found at Hyali, the modern site of Aegialus, we are informed that the Milesians also established themselves there, a fact unnoticed by ancient writers.

Goltzius, and others, have published coins of the small island of Amorgus, but their authenticity is doubtful; those of Aegialus are more satisfactory, as others, with similar legends and various devices, have been repeatedly found of late years in the ruins of that city. Before M. de Cadalvene published a few varieties, all of which he noted from my cabinet,<sup>3</sup> they were unknown to numismatic authors, or wrongly attributed. One with the type, head of Pallas on one side, and an owl with ΑΙΓ on the other, was sent to Europe from Smyrna, as belonging to Aegialus; but Sestini,<sup>4</sup> misguided by the legend ΑΙΓ, insisted on classing it to Ægina. I can testify, that the identical coin in question, and others similar, are always found at Amorgus.

The types on the three coins, described above, are unedited, and are remarkable. The two first are in silver, and of excessive rarity in that metal, but they are of inferior fabric. They offer, on the obverse side, the head of Jupiter on the larger, and a female turreted head on the smaller coin, which last I believe to be unique. On the reverse of both is a grotesque figure of Pan, or perhaps a satyr, drinking from a skin of wine. The No. 3, which is in copper, finely executed, offers a beautiful naked figure of Pan; but I am at a loss to give a name to the instrument seen on the reverse. It resembles a reversed vase,

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<sup>3</sup> They are all now in the British Museum.

<sup>4</sup> Sestini in his *Descript. Num. Vet.* p. 179, describes a similar coin in silver from the Cousinery collection, with the erroneous legend ΑΕΓ, instead of ΑΙΓ, and assigns it to Ægina. I have no doubt it belongs to Aegialus.

but in the place of a foot, is a hook, or ring, for suspending it. A similar device is sometimes seen as an adjunct on the coins of Epidaurus.<sup>5</sup>

ANDRUS *Insula*.

A...ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC. . Laureated head of Hadrianus to the right ;  
in the field a female head in countermark.

R.—ΑΝΔΡΗ. Bacchus standing, the *cantharus* in his right  
hand, and the *thyrsus* in his left. Æ. 7. (*Cabinet of*  
*M. Garreri of Smyrna*.)

No imperial coins have yet been published of Andrus. The worship of Bacchus prevailed in the island, as may be judged by the autonomous coins, which are numerous. The wine made there was considered excellent; and Pliny<sup>6</sup> mentions a fountain near a temple of Bacchus, called Διὸς Θεοδωρία (the gift of Jupiter), where the water had the taste of wine during the seven days employed in the celebration of the public fetes to the honour of Bacchus.

DELOS *Insula*.

No. 1.—Lyre.

R.—ΔΗΛΗ inscribed between the bars of a wheel. AR. 1.  
(*My cabinet*.)

2.—Laureated head of Apollo to the right.

R.—ΔΗ. Swan perched upon the summit of a palm tree.  
Æ. 2½. (*My cabinet*.)

The silver coin is of earlier fabric than any yet described of this island, and the types of both are new; they refer to the worship of Apollo. It was under a palm tree, in the

<sup>5</sup> An engraving of this curious instrument is in Cadalvene, Pl. III, No. 17, an ill designed example on the coin of Epidaurus. See Combe, Cab. Hunter. Tab. 26. No. 12.

<sup>6</sup> Lib. ii. cap. 103.

island of Delos, that Latona was delivered of Apollo and Diana.

GYAROS *Insula*.

No. 1.—Head of Diana to the right.

R.—ΓΥΑΡΙΩΝ. *Parazonium*. Æ. 2. (*My cabinet*.)

2.—Same head.

R.—ΓΥΑΡΙΩΝ. Stag standing to the right; before is an ear of barley. Æ.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . (*My cabinet*.)

Mionnet published a coin from Mr. Millingen's collection of Gyaros, which was then esteemed unique. I have had the good fortune to meet with two others offering different reverses. That with a stag is so like a coin of Syras, that if the legend were less clear, it could not be distinguished.

Gyaros was one of the poorest islands of the Cyclades. The inhabitants were unable to pay the small annual tribute to Rome of 150 drachms. During the reign of Tiberius it was a place of exile for a number of distinguished Romans, as we learn from Tacitus, Juvenal, and others.

NAXOS *Insula*.

No. 1.—Head of Silenus, with horse's ear, and long pointed beard, to the right.

R.—Rude indented square. AR. 5.<sup>7</sup>

In the same deposit of ancient coins found at Santorina, which I have already mentioned under Argos and Siryon, was also the coin described above, and was the only specimen out of the 760 coins,<sup>8</sup> and I have ventured to

<sup>7</sup> The weight of this coin cannot be depended upon, on account of its being very much decomposed; but it is most probably a didrachm of the Ægina standard.

<sup>8</sup> It was formerly in my cabinet. I ceded it to Mr. Payne Knight, and it must be now in *Brit. Mus.*

assign it to the island of Naxos. It has every indication of being one of the earliest specimens of the monetary art. The head, which no doubt is intended for Silenus, is of the rudest form and execution. The long pointed beard, and oval or full-faced eye, bear a remarkable resemblance to some of the grotesque figures of the same personage, as he is represented on some of the most ancient sepulchral vases. My principal motive for assigning it to Naxos, is its striking affinity to a coin of the same island published by Combe.<sup>9</sup> This last, though evidently of much more recent fabric, and bearing the legend NAXION. (Sic) retrograde, offers an effigy of the same god; and although the execution of the subjects on the reverse indicates great progress in the arts, still we see on the obverse the same rude drawing, the oval eye, and the pointed projecting beard; moreover, the back of the neck, marked with dots on both, which clearly proves that the artists of these different and distant epochs copied from the same prototype, which was in all probability some very ancient and highly venerated statue. I consider this coin to be the first essay of the Naxians in coinage, and nearly of the same date as the money of Phidon and Ægina, which shows how rapid the invention must have spread, and how soon its importance and utility was acknowledged.

No. 2.—*Diota*, ornamented with ivy leaves, a bunch of grapes suspended from each handle, and surmounted by an ivy leaf.

R.—An indented square, divided into four unequal compartments. Æ. 5. 192½ grs. (*My cabinet*.)

It is equally conclusive to me that this coin also belongs to the Naxians, though some numismatists have placed it

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<sup>9</sup> *Num. Mus. Hunt.* Tab. 39. Fig. 15.

to Teos, in Ionia.<sup>10</sup> It was found, with thirteen others, in the Santorina deposit. I introduce it here, to show the grounds for restoring it to Naxos, which are, first, its being found in company with other coins, nearly all of which belong to Greece, and more particularly by having lately bought the following coin, which is unpublished.

No. 3.—Bearded head of Bacchus, crowned with ivy, to the right.

R.—NAΞΙΩΝ. Diota of exactly the same form as No. 2. (no grapes on the handles) surmounted by an ivy leaf, the whole in a sunk circle. A.R.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .  $56\frac{1}{2}$  grs. (*In my cabinet.*)

There is no mistaking the Diota upon these two coins. They must have been struck by the same people. The vase on the coins of Teos is of a very different shape.

All the devices on the coins of Naxos allude to the worship of Bacchus, which was established there from the most remote period of antiquity. The inhabitants considered themselves under the special protection of this deity, who, it is said, was brought up there. A temple, one of the most celebrated in Greece, was dedicated to him in the principal city, and in it his statue was made of the wood of vines.

#### PHOLEGANDRUS *Insula*.

No. 1.—Youthful head to the right.

R.—ΦΟΛΕ. Bull, butting. Æ. 4. (*Brit. Mus.*)

Besides the above, only another coin is known of this island, which is in the collection of the Bank of England,

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<sup>10</sup> Sestini, *Descrit. Num. Vet.* p. 360. Tab. viii. f. 11. Du Mersan, *Descript. des Méd. de M. de Hauteroche*, p. 88. Pl. XV. No. 23. This author remarks, "Cette médaille pourrait être de l'île de Naxos." See also Mionnet, *Suppl.* vi. p. 373. No. 1871, badly described.

and published by Cadalvene.<sup>11</sup> Both were originally in my cabinet, and were found on the island. That in Cadalvene reads ΦΟΛΙΓ, whilst on this we find ΦΟΛΕ, which shows that these people used the *iota* and the *epsilon* indifferently in writing the name of their town and island.<sup>12</sup>

Pholegandrus is one of the Sporades, originally peopled by a colony of Cretans under Pholegandros, one of the sons of Minos. Strabo, citing Aratus,<sup>13</sup> has denominated it "*ferrea Pholegandros*," on account of its extraordinary sterility; and its poverty and small importance is equally testified by Solon in Laertius, where he says, "*Were I no longer an Athenian, I should not care were I a Pholegandrian or a Sicyonian.*"

SYRUS *Insula.*

No. 1.—ΣΥ. Helmet of one of the Dioscuri, surmounted by a star.

R.—A bee. Æ. 2. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—Laureated head of one of the Dioscuri to the right, wearing a conical helmet.

R.—ΣΥ. Goat reposing, to the left. Æ. 2.  
(*Same cabinet.*)

3.—Head of Mercury, wearing the *petasus*, to the right.

R.—ΣΥΠΙ. *Caduceus*. Æ. 2. (*Same cabinet.*)

4.—Head of Ceres, crowned with ears of corn, to the right.

R.—ΣΥΠΙ. The Dioscuri standing naked. Æ. 3½.  
(*Same cabinet.*)

The only colony on record which settled at Syrus, is that of the Athenians, about 1130 years B.C., under the conduct of Hippomedon.<sup>14</sup> Homer, who calls it Syria,<sup>15</sup> attests to

<sup>11</sup> Rec. de Méd. gr. inéd. p. 251. Pl. IV. No. 21. and Mionnet's Suppl. iv. p. 399.

<sup>12</sup> Steph. Byz. writes *φυλεγανδρος*.

<sup>13</sup> Aratus apud Strabo, lib. 10., p. 484.

<sup>14</sup> Schol. apud Dionys. Perig.

<sup>15</sup> Odys. 15.



its being known to the Phœnecians, and says it was from thence Eumœus was carried off by his Phœnecian governess, and sold at Ithaca by the crew of a Sidonian vessel. The position of Syrus was favourable to Phœnecian commerce, and no doubt they had a settlement there, which would account for the frequent appearance of Syrian deities on their money. The devices on the four preceding coins are new. The Tyndarides were held in particular regard at Syrus. The effigy of one, and the symbols referring to their worship, are seen on Nos. 1 and 2, and they are represented together on No. 4. The bee is the device of No. 3, an emblem of the worship offered to Aristæus, son of Apollo, who first taught the Greeks the management of bees, and the manner of making honey, for which the island was, and is still celebrated. Ceres had also her share of the devotion of these islanders; and on other coins Bacchus is represented by some of his symbols. It appears here the mysteries of those deities were united, at Athens and at Rome they were honored in the same temple. Ceres, the passive principle, an emblem of the earth, from which all things originate, was called *Demeter*, the mother, and Bacchus, the active or generative principle, symbol of that propelling force in nature, from which its germs receive life and fecundity.

No. 5.—ΔΟΜΙΤ. Laureated head of Domitianus to the right.

R.—ΚΑΒ.ΣΥΡΙΩΝ. The Dioscuri standing. Æ. 6.

(*My cabinet.*)

6.—ΑΥ.Κ.ΤΡΑΙΑΔ. Laureated head of Hadrianus to the right.

R.—ΕΙΣΙΣ.ΣΥΡΙΑΝ. (Sic). Bust of Isis, surmounted with the lotus flower. Æ. 3. (*My cabinet.*)

7.—ΑΥ.ΚΑΙ. .... Laureated head of L. Verus to the right.

R.—ΕΡΜΗΣ.ΣΥΡΙΩΝ. Hermes standing to the right, a purse in his right hand, and a caduceus in his left. Æ. 4.

(*My cabinet.*)

The numerous series of copper coins struck in honor of the Roman emperors, with the effigies of the Cabiri on the reverse, and the legend  $\text{KABIPON SYPION}$ , Pellerin and others have attributed to the Phœnecian city of Tripoly,<sup>16</sup> but Sestini has justly restored them to this island. Some of them, as my No. 6, of Hadrian, bears the head of Isis, with her name  $\text{EICIC}$ . It appears the worship of that Egyptian goddess was established there, which is confirmed by Tournefort, who has published a basso-relievo found in the island, on which is the *sistrum* of that goddess. I decidedly approve of Sestini's sentiments regarding the coins above mentioned,<sup>17</sup> and consider him equally correct in attributing the silver tetradrachm to Syrus, which Pellerin and Mionnet have also classed to Tripoly, which represents the head of Ceres, and the Cabiri standing, with the legend  $\text{ΘΕΩΝ ΚΑΒΕΙΡΩΝ ΣΥΡΙΩΝ}$ ; and this I state, that those of my readers who, like Mionnet, had still some doubts on the subject, might be satisfied. That author says,<sup>18</sup> "Cependant, si ces médailles ne se trouvent pas constamment dans cette île ou dans les environs, je ne puis m'empêcher d'éprouver également quelque doute sur cette dernière attribution." Sestini, by his long residence in the east, had an opportunity of remarking from whence these coins were brought; and I, from my own long experience, can confirm the fact, that all the coins in question are constantly found at Syrus, or on some of the neighbouring islands. In fact, the coin No. 4, in my list, was found in my presence on the island by a labourer sinking a well in 1830; and this coin bears a similar type to the silver tetradrachm of Pellerin.

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<sup>16</sup> Melan. tom. i. p. 77, and Mionnet, tom. v. p. 394.

<sup>17</sup> Classes, gener. 2nd edit. p. 56.

<sup>18</sup> Loc. sup. cit. nota.

I find that my coin, No. 6, of Hadrian, has been published by the learned M. Pinder of Berlin;<sup>19</sup> but he also does not approve of Sestini's restoration. He says, "Eodem quo nummi argentei ΘΕΩΝ.ΚΑΒΕΙΡΩΝ ΣΥΡΙΩΝ inscripti pertinent etiam hi, qui Isidis caput exhibent. Quorum in uno prope caput deæ scriptum est ΣΥΡΙΩ.ΚΑ, in reliquis plerumque ICIC CYPIΩΝ. Quis autem illustres illos argenteos cum tot æneis Syro, minutæ insulæ Cycladum uni, cujus proprium typum Pana cum capro novimus,tribuendos esse Sestinio ita jubenti concesserit? Quod nolim a Mionneto factum esse." I regret to differ in opinion with this antiquary, but can only repeat the fact, that the coins in question are constantly found on the island. That so small an island as Syrus should have issued from its mint a monument so superior as the tetradrachm cited by Pellerin, is not so astonishing, since we have tetradrachms of Siphnus, and of the still more insignificant island of Nisyros, and an abundant mintage of finely executed silver money of Calymna. It must be remembered, also, that the geographical position of Syrus was at all times favourable for commerce. To this day it is decidedly the richest island of the Archipelagus, and people of all nations and religions are established there. It is therefore not surprising we should see a number of foreign deities represented upon their ancient money. Of the Dioscuri we have representations on their autonomous coins; and there are constantly found in the island idols, and other objects of antiquity of Egyptian origin. I therefore cannot see any thing extraordinary in the worship of Isis having been introduced into Syrus, as it was in so many other places, both in Europe and in Asia.

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<sup>19</sup> Num. Ant. inedita, p. 34, Tab. ii. Fig. 8.

ASIA.

PHANAGORIA, IN BOSPHORO.

No. 1.—Laureated head of Apollo to the right.

R.—ΦΑΝΑΓΟΡΙΤΩΝ. *Balaustium*. AR. 3.

(*In my cabinet.*)

The coins in silver of Phanagoria are rare. The above is different from the three published by Mionnet (tom. ii., p. 333), and Köhler, *Médailles Grecques* (p. 380, Nos. 46 and 49, Pl. x., figs. 5 and 8).

No. 2.—Laureated head of Apollo to the right.

R.—ΦΑΝΑΓ....ΩΝ. Thyrsus placed transversally against a tripod, in the field the monograms  $\Sigma\Lambda$  and  $\Pi\Lambda$ .  
Æ. 4. (*In my cabinet.*)

The same type occurs on a coin of Gorgippa, but is hitherto unpublished of Phanagoria.

CABIRA, IN PONTO.

Youthful helmeted head to the right.

R.—ΚΑΒΗΡΩΝ. *Parazonium*. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

The parazonium, as a type of Cabira, is new.

CERASUS, IN PONTO.

KOPN. ΠΑΥΛΑ. CEB. Bust of Cornelia Paula to the right.

R.—ΚΕΡΑΚΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ. Uncertain figure sitting, a cornucopia in her right hand, and the *hasta* in her left. Æ. 7.  
(*My cabinet.*)

This unpublished coin of Paula is the only one struck at Cerasus without a date.

SEBASTOPOLIS, IN PONTO.

No. 1.—ΙΕΡΑ. ΚΥΝΚΑΗΤΟ. Naked head of the Senate to the left.

R.—ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. The goddess Fortune standing. Æ. 6. (*My cabinet.*)

2.—ΔΗΜΟC. Youthful laureated head to the right.

R.—ΣΕΒΑΚΤΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Veiled figure of Juno standing front face. Æ. 4½. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΣ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Laureated head of Vespasianus to the right.

R.—ΠΑΠΑC. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ. ΣΕΒΑΚΤΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Same deity as on No. 2. Æ. 4. (*My cabinet.*)

Nothing of peculiar interest is presented by these coins, excepting a variety of type from those before described by Numismatic authors. I am not quite satisfied, however, that they belong to the Sebastopolis of Pontus. Pellerin had the same misgiving,<sup>20</sup> as regards an autonomous coin in his collection, but he was eventually reconciled to it;<sup>21</sup> for a time he was induced to encourage the opinion, that his coin, with the same legend as my No. 1, might have been struck by the people of Myrina, in Æolia, who gave the name of Sebastopolis temporarily to their city in honour of Augustus.<sup>22</sup> Pellerin's coin might possibly have been of the Pontic city, but mine certainly more resembles, in fabric, the coins of Æolia. As ancient geographers mention no other city of Sebastopolis, and Myrina having, shortly after the death of Augustus, abandoned the new name they had adopted, we must be satisfied with classing the coin of Vespasianus, No. 3, to Sebastopolis, in Pontus, and, if that should be correct, it carries with it my No. 2, which offers the same deity on the reverse.

#### ZELA, IN PONTO.

No. 1.—ΑΥ. Κ. ΣΕΠ. ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟC. ΑΥ. Laureated head of Sept. Severus to the right.

R.—ΖΗΑΙΤΩΝ. ΤΟΥ. ΠΟΝ. Flaming altar and a standard within a tetrastyle temple, below, ΕΤ. ΡΜ. (year 140). Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

<sup>20</sup> Suppl. tom. i. p. 57.

<sup>21</sup> Rec. tom. ii. p. 10.

<sup>22</sup> Pliny, lib. v. c. 30.

2.—Same head and titles.

R.—ZHAITON TOY ION. ET. PM. (year 140) and hexastyle temple. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

3.—AN. KAI M. AYP. ANTΩN . . . . C. Laureated head of Caracalla to the right.

R.—ZHAITON TOY IONT. ET. PMΘ. (year 149). Male figure sitting, ears of corn in his right hand, and the hasta in his left. Æ. 8. (*My cabinet.*)

Zela was built by Semiramis, and was famous for the victory gained by Mithridates over Triarius. Its vast structures are mentioned by Strabo. Like Comana, it must have had temples consecrated for the fire-worshippers, if we may judge by the coin, No. 1, of Sept. Severus, where there is seen a fire-altar within a temple. The three coins above described are unedited.

#### MITHRIDATES VI., PONTI REX.

Head of the king with diadem, to the right.

R.—BAΣIΛEΩΣ MIΘPAΔATOY EYHATOPOΣ Stag feeding to the left; in the field a star and crescent, the monogram  $\Lambda$  and  $\Lambda\Lambda\Xi$  (year 231); the whole within a wreath of ivy. AR. 9. (*In my cabinet.*)

The date of this coin is six years later than any yet published, and I have met with none after EKΞ (225). My coin must consequently have been struck three years before the death of Mithridates, in the year of Rome 688, as the era of the Bosphorus, which is that in use on the coins, corresponds with 457 of the era of Rome, and Mithridates died in 691, or B.C. 63 years.

#### COTYS II., BOSPHORI REX.

BACIAEΩC KOTYOC. Head of the king bound with the royal fillet, to the right.

R.—ΘKY. (year 429). Head of the Emperor Hadrianus. AV. 4.

This coin is remarkable, and merits the attention of chronologists, as it bears a date one year later than any coins published by Cary, Mionnet, Sestini, Visconti, or Köhler, where we find the last year HKY (428); but what is still more singular, is, that as the identical date 428, occurs also on a coin of Rhœmetalces, the successor of Cotys II., the Numismatists above-named were naturally led to conclude, that it (the year 428) must have been the last of Cotys and the first of the reign of Rhœmetalces; and, in fact, the peculiar coincidence of the same date on the money of the two kings, was one of Cary's strongest tests for proving that the commencement of the era of the kingdom of Bosphorus corresponded with the year of Rome 457. It is no easy matter, with the little knowledge we possess of the history and chronology of the kings of the Bosphorus, to account for this strange anomaly; I must satisfy myself with pointing out the fact, and leave others more versed in these matters to deal with it: I can only remark, that the coin is perfectly genuine, and the legend equally legible and pure; it was bought at Kertch, the ancient Panticapæum, and has passed from my collection to that of Mr. J. R. Steuart.

*Nota.*—Mionnet remarks, in a note to his Supp. iv. p. 50, “Les médailles de Cotys II. ne présentent que deux dates. Comme la première, qui répond aux années de Rome 882 et 883 laisse un intervalle de six ans entre elle et la dernière date de Sauromate III., il en résulte qu'on ne connaît pas avec exactitude l'année où Cotys II. a commencé à regner. La seconde date exprime l'année même du Bosphore dans laquelle Cotys est mort, puisque la même date se retrouve sur des médailles de Rhœmétalces, successeur de Cotys. Cette date coïncidant avec les années de Rome 884 et 885, on en conclut avec raison, que la

mort de Cotys II. est arrivée dans l'une ou dans l'autre de ces deux années." See also Cary, *Hist. des Rois des Thrace et de ceux du Bosphore*, p. 4.

AMASTRIS, IN PAPHLAGONIA.

Head (probably of Mithra) to the right, wearing a sort of Phrygian cap encircled by a laurel-wreath; on the upper part of the cap, a star.

R.—ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΕΩΝ. Female sitting, probably the Queen Amastris, to the left; in her extended right hand she holds a Victory who offers her a crown, her left elbow leaning on the chair, a long sceptre placed perpendicularly at her right side; in the field a flower (*balaustium*); and beneath the chair ΣΙ in monogram.  
AR. 6. 145 grs. Another, 148 grs. (*In my cabinet.*)

Some Numismatists were of opinion, that the head represented on this coin was intended for a portrait of Lysimachus, who married Amastris, the founder of the city, to which she gave her name; others considered it to be an effigy of the Phrygian god Lunus; but I prefer the opinion of those who attribute it to the Persian deity Mithra. The worship of Lunus does not appear to have been cultivated in Paphlagonia, and as Amastris was a Persian by birth, she being the daughter of Oxartes, brother of Darius Codomanus, it is most probable she should have endeavoured to introduce the religion of her country into her new city, where, in fact, in the neighbouring cities of Pontus, it was already established.

The coin described above differs in some points from those already published. The star on the head, of all those I have seen, is below the laurel wreath; in this case it is above it. On the reverse, the sceptre is standing perpendicularly on her right side; on those published, it is on her left in a transversal position. The flower in the field is also different on my coin, and resembles much more the *balaustium*, as it is depicted upon the earlier Rhodian



money, and on the coins of Trælium, in Macedonia, as well as on one of Phanagoria in this notice. Probably the seated female may be intended for Amastris: on every other example she has the *modius* on her head; but my coin being deficient at that particular point, I have omitted to mention it in my description.

#### CROMNA, IN PAPHLAGONIA.

Female head in a mitre (Juno) to the left.

R.—KPΩM. Amphora and dolphin. Æ. 3½. (*British Museum.*)

Mr. Birch has noticed three coins of Cromna,<sup>23</sup> which from my collection passed to the British Museum: none had been published before in copper; he has, however, omitted to notice the dolphin, which, with the amphora, forms the type of one of them.

#### APAMEA AND MYRLEA, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—Helmeted head of Pallas to the right.

R.—MYPÆANΩN. Pallas Nicephorus sitting on a cuirass to the left, a shield by her side. Æ. 6. (*Cabinet of the Bank of England.*)

2.—Same head.

R.—MYPÆ within the divisions of a wheel. Æ. 2. (*Same cabinet.*)

3.—Head of Apollo to the right.

R.—MYPÆ. Bunch of grapes. Æ. 2. (*Same cabinet.*)

Myrlea was situated in Bithynia, on the Propontis, east of the Rhyndacus, between Cyzicus and Prusa. Historians concur that it was founded by a colony from Colophonion,<sup>24</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Num. Chron. vol. ii. p. 166.

<sup>24</sup> Pomp. Mela, lib. i. cap. 19. This tradition of their Colophonian origin is marked by their worship of Apollo Clarius; there exists a coin of M. Aurelius with the figure of Apollo, and the legend APOLLINI. CLAR. C. I. C. A. DD. See Sestini, Descrip. Num. Vet. p. 245, and Mionnet, Supp. v. p. 8.

whose leader was named Myrlos.<sup>25</sup> In the war between Philip, son of Demetrius, king of Macedonia, and Attalus, king of Pergamus, Myrlea was taken and nearly destroyed by the former, who gave it, with other places in Bithynia, to his son-in-law, Prusias, son of Zelus, king of Bithynia; when rebuilt by this latter prince, he changed the name to Apamea, in honour of his wife Apame.<sup>26</sup> Stephanus Byzantinus says, it was rebuilt by Nicomedes, the son of Prusias and Apame, but the derivation of the name in that case is the same.

The three coins described above offer new types, and as they bear the name of Myrlea, they must have been struck previous to the destruction of the city by Philip. They were all originally in my collection, and I procured them on the spot, with many others, and several colonial coins of Apamea, which follow:—

4.—Head of Mercury, wearing the *petasus*, to the left.

R.—C. I. C. A. DD. Three Roman standards. Æ. 3.  
(*Same cabinet.*)

Only another autonomous coin of a different type to the above, struck whilst Apamea was a Roman colony, is known; it is described by Sestini,<sup>27</sup> who states its being unique. The following imperial coins are also new:—

5.—C. CÆSAR AVG. GERMANICVS. Laureated head of Caligula to the right.

R.—GERMANICVS CÆSAR. C. I. C. AP. DD.  
Naked head of Germanicus to the right. Æ. 7. (*Same cabinet.*)

6.—IVLIA DOMNA AVG. Head of Julia Domna to the right.

R.—C. I. C. A. DD. Naked female figure standing.  
Æ. 6. (*Same cabinet.*)

<sup>25</sup> Steph. Byz. v. *Μυρλεια*. <sup>26</sup> Strabo, lib. xii. p. 563.

<sup>27</sup> Descrip. Num. Vet. p. 224, tab. v. No. 12.

7.—M. AVRELI. ANTONINVS. P. F. AVG. Lau-  
reated head of Caracalla to the right.

R.—COL. IVL. CONC. APAM. DD. Ceres passing  
to the right, a torch in each hand. Æ. 7. (*Same  
cabinet.*)

8.—IMP. C. M. AVRELIVS. ANTONINVS. AVG.  
Same head.

R.—C. I. C. A. DD. in two lines, occupying the whole  
of the field. Æ. 4. (*Same cabinet.*)

Vaillant and other early writers have attributed several coins to Carthage which belong to Apamea; they were mistaken in explaining the initial letters C. I. C. A. DD.; they were judiciously restored to their proper place by the learned M. Belly,<sup>28</sup> who compared them with other coins, on which are found the legend C. I. C. AP. DD. and C. I. C. APA. DD., the several abbreviations for *Colonia Julia Concordia Apamea Decreto Decurionum*.

#### CHALCEDONIA, IN BITHYNIA.

No. 1.—Head of Lysimachus with diadem and ram's horn.

R.—KAAXXAΔONIΩN. Pallas Nicephorus sitting to the  
left, her left elbow resting on a shield; below, an ear of  
barley. A.R. 9. 257 grs. (*Cabinet of M. Garreri, of  
Smyrna.*)

A silver drachm, exactly similar to the preceding tetra-  
drachm, is published by Mr. Birch,<sup>29</sup> which passed from  
my collection to that of the British Museum; both I believe  
to be unique. There can be no doubt that Lysimachus  
established a mint at Chalcedonia, and several tetra-  
drachms exist, bearing his name and title, which were struck  
there; one in particular, cited by Eckhel,<sup>30</sup> on which we  
find KAAAX inscribed in the field. Chalcedonia must have

<sup>28</sup> Mém. des Inscript. &c., tom. xxv. p. 105.

<sup>29</sup> Num. Chron. vol. ii. p. 161.

<sup>30</sup> Num. Vet. Anec. p. 62.

been a commodious place for Lysimachus, as his dominions extended on both sides of the Bosphorus, and its being opposite, and at so short a distance from his Thracian capital, Byzantium.

2.—Veiled head of Arsinoe, wife of Lysimachus, as Ceres, her brows encircled with ears of barley, to the right.

R.—KAAX. Apollo naked, seated on the *cortina*, an arrow in his right hand and a bow in his left; in the field ΔΙ. and the monogram ME. AR. 8.

This unique tetradrachm passed from my collection to that of Mr. Payne Knight, and is now in the British Museum. I introduce it here to offer my opinion, that the veiled head represents a portrait of Arsinoe, the wife of Lysimachus, under the effigy of Ceres. A smaller coin, in every respect the same, is published by Mionnet,<sup>31</sup> and as we have coins with the portrait of Lysimachus, it is not surprising the Chalcedonians should have struck others with the effigy of his wife; and her features cannot be mistaken on the coins before us, if a comparison is made between them and the coins struck for her in Egypt, and on the money of the Ephesians, at the time when they named their city after her.<sup>32</sup>

The motives which induced the people of Chalcedonia to compare Arsinoe to Ceres, rather than to any other divinity, appears to allude to the acknowledged affinity between that goddess and Bacchus, as we find from a curious inscription, cited by Eckhel,<sup>33</sup> and from Chishull,<sup>34</sup> where her husband, Lysimachus, claims his descent from Bacchus, which at the same time explains satisfactorily why

<sup>31</sup> Supp. v. p. 25, No. 125, 126; and Rec. de Planches, LXXIV. No. 9.

<sup>32</sup> See Num. Chron. vol. ii. p. 171.

<sup>33</sup> Loc. sup. cit.

<sup>34</sup> Ant. Asiat.

his portrait is always decorated with the ram's horn. The figure of Apollo is new on the money of Chalcedonia; but his worship is often alluded to on the later coins struck there in honour of the Roman emperors; the temple of Apollo in that city ceded only to those of the same god at Delphi and at Delos, and its oracle is said to have been consulted by people of all countries.

CLITÆ, IN BITHYNIA.

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ. ΤΙΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ . . . . . ΟΣ. Laureated head of Titus to the right.

R.—ΕΠΙ. Μ. ΣΑΛΟΥΙΔΗΝΟΥ ΑΞΙΝΝ. ΑΝΘΥ. The walls and gate of a fortified city; in the field, above, ΚΑΙΤΑ. Æ. 7. (*My cabinet.*)

Ptolemy<sup>35</sup> mentions a town in Bithynia, named Κλειτα, *Clitæ*, situated a short distance from the sea, south-east of Amastris, to which I presume this unique and inedited coin of Titus belongs. It is remarkable that *Clitæ* is unnoticed by any other historians or geographers, as the type on the reverse of the coin representing a fortified walled city would lead us to infer it must have been of some importance. We find also a people of Cilicia of the same name, *Clitæ*, spoken of by Tacitus,<sup>36</sup> subject to the kingdom of Cappadocia. I prefer assigning my coin to the Bithynian city, on account of the same name of the proconsul, Salvidinus, occurring on the coins of the family of Vespasian, struck both at Nicomedia and at Nicæa; one of Domitianus is cited by Sanclementi<sup>37</sup> and Mionnet,<sup>38</sup> and another, of Vespasianus, at Nicæa, by Sestini.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>35</sup> Lib. v. c. 1.

<sup>36</sup> Annal. lib. vi. cap. 41.

<sup>37</sup> Num. Sel. tom. ii. p. 154, tab. xxxix. fig. 61.

<sup>38</sup> Supp. v. p. 174, No. 1011.

<sup>39</sup> Lett. Num. Cont. tom. viii. p. 9, Nos. 1 and 2.

## XV.

## THE TYPE OF AEGIALE AND EPIDAUROS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, December 22, 1842.]

DEAR SIR,

It appears from the last meeting but one of the Numismatic Society for this year, that Mr. Borrell has published some inedited coins of "Aegialus in Amorgo," two from our cabinets (Nos. 1 and 3). But as some important explanations can be added to the short abstract as yet issued out, I have taken the liberty of addressing you on the subject. In the first place, the name of this town is Aegialé (Αἰγιαλή), as has been clearly shown by the inscription published by M. Letronne,<sup>1</sup> stating it to have been a colony of the inhabitants of Miletus, as well as of the Cretans and Samians. This name had been corrupted by Suidas, Stephanus Byzantinus, and Scylax into Ægialos, and by Ptolemy into Begialis, as had been pointed out by Letronne.<sup>2</sup> The type of Pan, or Ægi-pan, probably refers to the name of the city, but the object on the reverse of No. 3, never satisfactorily elucidated by any one who has described these coins, is illustrated by a monument of Jason a physician, published by M. Panofka, in his *Antiquités du Cabinet de Pourtalés Gorgier*. (fol. Paris, 1834, Pl. xxxv.), where this very instrument is represented

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<sup>1</sup> This inscription was published in the same year by M. Cadavene, in his *Recueil de Médailles Grecques*, 4to. Paris, 1828, and by M. Letronne, in his *Analyse Critique du Recueil d'Inscriptions*. G. and L. de M. le Comte de Viduan, 8vo. Paris, 1828.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. last page.

by the side of the patient whom Jason is curing. It is a utensil of the sudorific bath, called *laconicum balneum*, or Laconian Bath, which was a vaulted room, with the fire of the *hypocaustum* laid in tiles, with spaces beneath the floor. The heat of the apartment was regulated by an aperture in the roof, beneath which was suspended this *clibanus*, or cover, called by Vitruvius<sup>3</sup> an *æneus clypeus*, and by Timarchus, as cited by Athenæus, in the *Deipnosophistæ*, the χαλχοῦς ὀμφαλός,<sup>4</sup> “the brazen omphalos,” or “navel.” It was raised or lowered by a cord attached to the ring at the apex, and the heat of the bath thus regulated. The discovery of the application of the use of this utensil, due to Visconti,<sup>5</sup> is proved by an ancient drawing of the baths of Titus, published in Galiani’s edition of Vitruvius; but neither M. Cadalvene,<sup>6</sup> M. Mionnet,<sup>7</sup> nor Mr. Borrell,<sup>8</sup> have pointed out the similarity of it to the representation on the coins of Aegialé. The graphic expression of Timarchus, ὀμφαλός, alludes to the raised conical shape of the upper part, which exactly resembles the Delphic omphalos, on which Apollo is seated on the coins of the Seleucidæ. In the *Deipnosophistæ*, the *laconicum* of Athens is thus described:—διότι τὰ πλεῖστα τῶν Ἀθήνησι βαλανείων κυκλοειδῆ ταῖς κατασκευαῖς ὄντα, τοὺς ἐξαγωγοὺς ἔχει κατὰ μέσον ἐφ’ οὗ χαλχοῦς, ὀμφαλός ἐπεστιν, “wherefore,” he says, “most of the Athenian baths,

<sup>3</sup> Lib. v. ed. of Marini, fol. Rome 1836, pl. xcii. 5. The section of a Laconicum is there given.

<sup>4</sup> Cited by Marini, note 21, p. 309, vol. i.

<sup>5</sup> J. J. Dubois, Catalogue du Recueil de M. le Comte Choiseul Gouffier, No. 156. Cf. Boeck, Corp. Ins. Græc. t. i. No. 606, (Panofka, Th. loc. cit. p. 79), to whom Boeck erroneously attributes this explanation, merely recites Visconti in Dubois’ work.

<sup>6</sup> Loc. cit.

<sup>7</sup> Supp. iv. 368, he follows Cadalvene.

<sup>8</sup> Proceedings of Num. Soc. 1842, p. 58.

which are circular in their arrangements, have their conducting orifices (or outlets) in the middle, upon which is a brazen omphalos. M. Cadalvene had already remarked, from the presence of the snake, that they were connected with the medical art, and instanced the appearance of the same emblem on the coins of Epidaurus. The types of this town, to which the same remarks apply, are these :—

No. 1.—Old bearded head of Asclepios.

R.—E. Female in a talaric tunic, advancing to the left, holds a vase or patera in her left hand; object in her right uncertain; behind her the omphalos of a bath. Æ. 3.

2.—Head of Apollo laureated to right.

R.—EΠI.—Thymiaterium, or censer, on a triangular base, at each side the omphalos of a bath. Æ. 3.

Both these types are inedited. The female on the reverse of No. 1 is probably Hygieia, but the serpent, if such exists, is difficult to detect upon the Museum specimens. Here, however, as before, the omphalos of the bath is connected with the deities of the healing art. The reverse of No. 2. presents a censer, or candelabrum, probably the *θυμιατήριον*, on which was placed a vase, perforated and fuming with incense. The omphalos probably alluded to the baths of Æsculapius, which were within the temenos of the god at Epidaurus.

From this it would appear, that the old bearded head on the obverse of the coins of Aegialé,<sup>9</sup> is that of Æsculapius,

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<sup>9</sup> The reason for attributing these coins to Aegiale, consists in their being found in the island of Amorgos, with those of the neighbouring isles. One, too, reads ΑΓΙΑ. (Cf. Cadalvene, loc. cit.). Could we refer them to Aegium, there was there a celebrated temple of Æsculapius, and the omphalos would allude to the sudorific baths as a mode of cure.



rather than Jupiter, as proposed by M. Cadalvene; and the connection of this type with that of Epidaurus is so striking as to show the presence of an Achæan colony.

Believe me to remain,

Yours very sincerely,

S. BIRCH.

To J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. Secretary.

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XVI.

PROCLAMATIONS RELATING TO THE ENGLISH  
COINAGE.

COMMUNICATED BY SIR HENRY ELLIS, K.H., F.R.S., SEC. SOC.  
ANT., &c., IN A LETTER TO EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., V.P.,  
F.R.S., &c.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, December 22nd, 1842.]

*British Museum, Nov. 16th, 1842.*

MY DEAR SIR,

I enclose copies of two Proclamations from the London Gazette, one of 1717, the other of 1732, relating to our Coinage.

When communications of a more interesting kind are scarce at the Numismatic Society, these may do for reading; and, I think, it would not be beside the Society's purposes to make an assemblage of Coinage Proclamations from the earliest time recoverable to the latest.

Yours truly,

HENRY ELLIS.

*Edward Hawkins, Esq.*

“ *London Gazette, No. 5601.*

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“ BY THE KING,

“ A PROCLAMATION,

“ *Declaring the Rates at which Gold shall be current in*  
 “ *Payments.*

“ GEORGE R.

“ Whereas the value of the Gold, compared with the  
 “ value of the Silver, in the current coins of this Realm, as  
 “ paid and received, is greater in proportion than the  
 “ value of Gold is to the value of Silver in the neighbouring  
 “ nations; and the over valuation of Gold in the current  
 “ coins of this Realm hath been a great cause of carrying  
 “ out and lessening the Species of the Silver coins thereof,  
 “ which is highly prejudicial to the Trade of this Kingdom :  
 “ And whereas the Commons in Parliament have by their  
 “ Address humbly besought us, that we would be graciously  
 “ pleased to issue our Royal Proclamation, to forbid all  
 “ persons to utter or receive any of the pieces of Gold called  
 “ Guineas, at any greater or higher rate than one and twenty  
 “ shillings for each Guinea, and so proportionably for any  
 “ greater or lesser pieces of coined Gold; which we have  
 “ graciously condescended unto. Now, for and towards  
 “ remedying the said evil, we have thought fit, with the  
 “ advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Pro-  
 “ clamation, hereby strictly prohibiting all and every per-  
 “ son and persons whatsoever, to utter or receive any of the  
 “ pieces of Gold Coin of this kingdom, commonly called  
 “ Guineas (which in our mint were coined only at twenty

“ shillings each, but have been by our Subjects paid and  
“ received at the rate of one and twenty Shillings and six-  
“ pence each), at any greater or higher Rate or value than  
“ one and twenty shillings for each Guinea, and so propor-  
“ tionably for the pieces of Gold called half Guineas, double  
“ guineas, and five pound pieces, and the other pieces of  
“ ancient Gold Coin of this Kingdom, which by their wearing  
“ may be diminished in their weight, at any greater or  
“ higher rate or value than as followeth; that is to say, the  
“ piece of Gold now received and paid for three and twenty  
“ shillings and sixpence, to be hereafter received and paid  
“ for three and twenty shillings, and no more; the piece of  
“ Gold now received and paid for five and twenty shillings  
“ and sixpence, to be hereafter received and paid for five  
“ and twenty shillings, and no more; and so proportionably  
“ for smaller pieces of the like Gold Coin, at which rates  
“ and values we do hereby declare the said respective  
“ pieces of coined Gold to be current. And we do hereby  
“ strictly charge and command all our loving subjects  
“ whatsoever, that they do not presume to receive or pay  
“ the Gold coin of this Realm at any greater rate or value  
“ than the rates and values aforesaid, upon pain of our  
“ highest displeasure, and upon pain of the greatest punish-  
“ ment that by law may be inflicted upon them for their  
“ default, negligence, and contempt in this behalf.

“ Given at our Court at St. James', the Twenty-second  
“ day of December, 1717, in the fourth year of our  
“ Reign.

“ GOD SAVE THE KING.”

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*“The London Gazette, No. 7172.*

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“BY THE KING,

“A PROCLAMATION,

*“Prohibiting the currency of Gold Coins, commonly called  
“Broad Pieces.*

“GEORGE R.

“Whereas we have received information, That the Gold  
“coins commonly called Broad Pieces, and the halves  
“and quarters thereof, are, through length of time, and  
“divers fraudulent practises used to impair the same,  
“much diminished in value, by reason whereof such coins  
“are refused to be taken in many kinds of payments,  
“to the great inconvenience of Commerce, and Detriment  
“of many of our loving Subjects; and whereas the Knights,  
“Citizens and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires  
“and Burghs, in Parliament assembled, have by their  
“humble Address besought us that we would be graciously  
“pleased to issue our Royal Proclamation, to forbid any  
“persons to receive or utter in Payment by Tale, any of the  
“Gold Coins of twenty-five shillings, or twenty-three shil-  
“lings, commonly called Broad Pieces, or any halves or  
“quarters thereof, and to direct the several receivers and  
“collectors of our Revenues to receive the same by weight,  
“for the space of one year, at the rate of four pounds and  
“one shilling per ounce Troy; and that we would also be  
“pleased to authorise and require the officers of our Mint  
“to allow four pounds and one shilling per Ounce Troy to  
“all such persons as should bring the said broad pieces, or

“any halves or quarters thereof, unto the Mint within the  
“said time, and to coin the same into other current Gold  
“Coins of this Kingdom ; we, duly considering the premises,  
“and being willing to comply with the request of our  
“faithful Commons, have thought fit, with the advice of  
“our privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation,  
“and do hereby declare and command, that from and after  
“the date hereof, no piece or pieces of Gold Coin of twenty-  
“five shillings, or twenty-three shillings, commonly called  
“broad pieces, or the halves or quarters thereof, shall pass  
“or be current in any payment whatsoever by Tale. And  
“we do hereby strictly prohibit and forbid all and every  
“person and persons whatsoever, from and after the date  
“hereof, to receive or utter in payment by tale any of the  
“said gold coins. And we being desirous, as much as in  
“us lies, to give ease to our people, and to prevent their  
“sustaining any considerable loss on account of the cur-  
“rency of such gold coins being prohibited, do hereby  
“charge and command all the collectors and receivers of  
“our Revenues and Taxes, for and during the space of one  
“year from the date hereof, to receive such gold coins, at  
“the rate of four pounds and one shilling per ounce Troy in  
“all payments on account of such Revenues or Taxes. And  
“we do also authorise, command, and require the Officers  
“of our Mint, within the said time, to receive all such  
“Gold Coins as aforesaid, as shall be brought into our said  
“Mint by any person or persons whatsoever, and to coin  
“the same into other current Gold Coins of this our King-  
“dom of Great Britain, and to allow for such gold coins  
“so to be brought in, after the said rate of four pounds  
“and one shilling per ounce Troy. And we do hereby  
“strictly charge and command all our Receivers, Collectors,  
“Officers, and other our Subjects whatsoever, that they do

“pay due obedience to our Royal Commands in the pre-  
 “mises, upon pain of our high displeasure, and of such  
 “punishments as may by law be inflicted for their default  
 “or contempt in this behalf.

“Given at our Court at St. James’, the twenty-first  
 “day of February, 1732, and in the sixth year  
 “of our Reign.

“GOD SAVE THE KING.”

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## MISCELLANEA.

CATALOGUE OF MEDALS AND CAMEOS COLLECTED IN PERSIA. By J. Robertson, Cor. F. A. S. S., Civil and Mining Engineer, late in the Service of the Shah of Persia. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1841.—This collection, consisting of a few coins of Macedon and the Syrian kings, with one of Abgarus and Eucratides, is chiefly rich in the silver currency of the Arsacidæ, of which the author cites a unique specimen of Meherdates. There is also a small suite of the Sassanidæ, a few Roman emperors, and some Arabic coins of the race of Al Abbas, the Mosul branch, the Turkoman Ortokites, Seljuk dynasty, and Moguls, with a few engraved stones with Peplevi inscriptions.

GOLD ROMAN COINS FOUND IN INDIA.—“Eighteen aurei of Antoninus Pius and Severus, weighing from 107 to 120 grains, were found in June 1840, at Dharphul, in the Zillah of Sholapore. They were discovered in a small earthen pot by a native, who took them to a shroff, to remove the concretion which surrounded them. When cleaned, they turned out excessively well preserved. Some had been bored, to be worn as ornaments in the country.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 31, 1842.”—*Asiatic Journal* for April.

SPURIOUS COINS.—If the schoolmaster be not abroad, the forger is; and coin collectors, and would-be antiquaries, are warned to be upon the look-out, as a great number of spurious Pennies of Alfred, said to be part of a subsequent, but pretended “find” at Cuerdale, are making their appearance, although they appear only by twos or threes at a time. The notorious Singleton, alias Edwards, alias Carpenter (with a great many other *aliases*), is practising his old tricks of selling counterfeited ancient coins, and apparently with no want of success. Another individual\* has succeeded in producing imitations of various rare English Coins, particularly of the gold Rial of Mary, some of which have been sold,

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\* We are acquainted with the name of this rogue, but out of consideration for his family, which we are told is respectable, we refrain, for the present, from publishing it.—ED.

as genuine, for large sums. The Numismatic Chronicle only performs its duty in exhorting the inexperienced and the unsuspecting collector to be upon his guard, and then the trade of forgery will soon become as unprofitable as it is unprincipled.—NUMISMATICUS.

DISCOVERY OF ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER COINS.—About a month since, a quantity of gold and silver coins, to the amount of about 150 pieces, was ploughed up in a field in the neighbourhood of Saffron Walden. They comprise an angel of Richard III., two nobles and two angels of Henry VIII., and a great variety of the groats, half-groats, and pennies of Henry VII. and VIII., and were fortunately purchased by Mr. Joseph Clarke, who, with characteristic liberality, has presented the gold, and a series of the silver coins, to the museum of the above town.

ARIANA ANTICA.—A Descriptive Account of the Antiquities and Coins of Afghanistan. with a Memoir on the Buildings called Topes, by J. Masson, Esq. By H. H. Wilson, M.A., F.R.S., &c. &c. 4to. London, 1841. Copies of this valuable work can be still procured, upon application to the Secretaries of the Numismatic Society, at 41, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, or to Mr. C. R. Smith, 5, Liverpool Street, City.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

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EVERY lover of Numismatic science will rejoice to hear, that Monsieur Adrien de Longpérier has been advanced to the post of "Premier Employé," in the Cabinet of Medals at Paris. He is now employed on a description of the oriental coins in that rich collection. M. Dumenan, by the death of M. Mionnet, succeeds to the situation of the deceased.

W. S. will find much interesting matter relating to the coins of the French kings, of the first and second races, in the *Revue Numismatique*, a periodical which we hope will become more generally read in this country. It is indispensable to those who would study the coins of the middle ages. The simple fact, that the Anglo-Saxon type was imitated even in *Bohemia*, will justify this opinion.

B. should procure the "Essai de Classification des Monnaies Autonomes de l'Espagne," of De Saulcy, a work in which he will find much to instruct him on the Celtiberian characters, and which will enable him to *classify* many of these coins.

A Numismatic Journal has been launched in Belgium, but not having seen a number, we can give no account of it.

JANUARY 27, 1842.

JAMES DODSLEY CUFF, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

Charles Thomas Newton, Esq., William Crafter, Esq., Charles Brooker, Esq., Henry Houghton Young, Esq., Thomas Ogden Stevens, Esq., and Captain John James (late of the 90th Light Infantry), were balloted for, and elected into the Society; and Professor Dr. J. V. Adrian, of Giessen, was elected an Associate.

The following presents were announced:—

	PRESENTED BY
Silver Medal of Alfieri, struck at Turin.	JOSEPH CURT, Esq.
A Medal in Bronze of the Emperor of Austria, by Scharff. 1841.	COUNT DIETRICHSTEIN. <i>Of the Imp. Palace, Vienna.</i>
A Medal in Bronze of Botzaris, the Greek Patriot, by Lange. 1841.	" "
A Medal in Bronze of Prince Metternich, by Lange. 1841.	" "
Catalogue of the Library of the United Service Institution. 8vo. <i>London</i> , 1842.	THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED SERVICE IN- STITUTION.
On the Irish Coins of Henry VII., by Aquilla Smith, M.D., M.R.I.A. 4to. <i>Dublin</i> , 1841.	THE AUTHOR.
Notice sur une Découverte de Monnaies Picardes du XI <sup>me</sup> Siècle. Par Fernand Mallet et le Dr. Rigollot. 8vo. <i>Amiens</i> , 1841.	THE AUTHORS.

1. Read, a paper by Mr. Samuel Sharpe, on the dates upon the coins of Alexandria, wherein the author points out two if not three exceptions to the general rule of dating by the year of the king's or emperor's reign, as is observable in the writings of the Alexandrian mathematicians and astronomers.

Cleopatra died in the twenty-second year of her reign. Had Augustus immediately declared himself King of Egypt, the remaining months of that year would have been called the first of his reign;

but it was not until eight or nine years later that he took that title ; and when the Alexandrians first dated by the years of Augustus, we find that they called the first year of his reign that which followed the last of Cleopatra. Had they been guided by the usual rule, the last year of Cleopatra and the first of Augustus would together have contained only twelve months, but as there was no immediate successor to Cleopatra, it was only natural to call the remaining months of the year of her death after her name. Other instances of a departure from the general rule occur in the coins of Balbinus, Pupienus, and Gordianus Pius, and on those of Severus ; these deviations are explained by the writer, who differs from the opinions entertained on the subject by Zoega, in his work on Egyptian coins.

2. An account, by Mr. C. Roach Smith, of 2,050 Roman coins, in small brass, discovered at Ancaster, on the estate of Freeman Eaton, Esq. The following catalogue will show their appropriation and relative number :—

	NUMBER.
Valerianus . . . . .	2
Gallienus . . . . .	176
Salonina (some in billon) . . . . .	5
Postumus . . . . .	19
Victorinus . . . . .	603
Marius . . . . .	1
Claudius Gothicus . . . . .	200
Quintillus . . . . .	8
Tetricus Pater . . . . .	827
Tetricus Filius . . . . .	209
	<hr/>
	2050
	<hr/>

3. A paper by Mr. James Dodsley Cuff, on some nobles, half and quarter nobles of Edward III. and Richard II., discovered in the early part of last year in the vicinity of the metropolis. The coins which came under the observation of Mr. Cuff consist of seventy-two nobles, sixty-four half nobles, and thirty-eight quarter nobles,

nine only of which are of Richard II., all the rest being of Edward III. Of the nobles of the latter king, twenty-four have the title of King of France, without that of Lord of Aquitaine, thirty-one with the title of Lord of Aquitaine, and not King of France, and five have both titles upon them. On the half nobles, nine have the title of King of France, and thirty-six that of Lord of Aquitaine; sixteen are without either. The title of Lord of Aquitaine is not found upon any of the quarter nobles, and only five have that of King of France; the remaining thirty-one are without either.

Many varieties, apparently hitherto unnoticed, appear on the pieces of Edward III. Some have the letter C in the centre of the cross on the reverse, a peculiarity which had hitherto escaped the observation of Numismatic writers. These the writer assigns to the Calais mint. One noble has an R in the centre of the reverse, which probably belongs to Richard II., as an obverse of Edward III. may have been accidentally used. Other scarce and unpublished varieties are pointed out in a descriptive catalogue which accompanied the paper.

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FEBRUARY 24, 1841.

DR. LEE in the Chair.

John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A., Samuel Wood, Esq., and Thomas Brown, Esq., were balloted for, and elected Members of the Society.

Presents were announced as follows:—

PRESENTED BY

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|---|---|-----------------------|
| <p>A Medal in Bronze of the Queen, engraved by W. Wyon, Esq., R.A., for the Foreign Office, to be given as an Honorary Reward to Foreigners who may have saved the Lives of British Subjects in cases of Shipwreck.</p> | } | THE EARL OF ABERDEEN. |
| <p>A Medal in Bronze of H. R. H. Prince Albert, engraved and struck by Alfred Joseph Stothard, in commemoration of the ceremony of laying the first stone of the New Royal Exchange.</p>                                | } | THE ARTIST.           |

- A Medal in Bronze of the Queen, struck by order of the Joint Gresham Committee, to commemorate the laying of the first stone of the New Royal Exchange. } THE JOINT GRESHAM COMMITTEE.
- A Medal in Bronze of Galileo, struck at Pisa, to commemorate the first meeting of the Naturalists of Italy, under the auspices of Leopold II. *October, 1839.* } COUNT DIETRICHSTEIN.
- A Medal in Bronze, commemorative of the revival of the Experimental Academy. By Nideröst. *Florence, 1841.* } " "
- Sicilia et Magna Græcia, sive Historiæ Urbium et Populorum Græciæ ex Antiquis Numismatibus. Huberto Goltzio. Fol. *Antwerp.* } THOMAS KING, ESQ., OF CHICHESTER.
- Contributions towards a History of Swansea. By Lewis W. Dillwyn, F.R.S., &c. 8vo. *Swansea, 1840.* } THE AUTHOR.
- Specimens of the *Cowrie* and *Anna*, current in the East Indies, with Imitations in Staffordshire pottery. } WALTER HAWKINS, ESQ.

1. Read, a note from Mr. Walter Hawkins, respecting the imitations in pottery of the *Cowrie* and *Anna*.

It appears that the importations of cowries from the Maldivé Islands to Calcutta were, in 1838, 1,648; in 1839, 2,713; in 1840, 4,780; and in 1841 (to 30th September), 3,609 bazaar maunds (the maund=82 pounds, English.) The cost in Calcutta is from 11 to 13 rupees, equal to about 25s. per cwt. In London the value varies from 45s. to 60s. per cwt.

The cost of the Staffordshire imitation cowrie would be about 36s. per cwt.; and the cost of the Staffordshire imitation anna 9s. 7d. per great gross of 144 dozen (1,728.)

2. A note from Mr. Samuel Birch, in explanation of a Tael of Cochin China, exhibited by Robert Fox, Esq., F.S.A., of Godmanchester. The Tael exhibited was an oblong rectangular piece of silver, having on the obverse, "*Ming ming nën tsaou*;" "Made in the

regnal years of the epoch called Shining Providence" (A.D. 1819), and on the reverse, "*Kwan yin yŷh leang.*" On the edges are traces of an inscription in a character resembling that found on the currency of Kheda and Perah and the Lampung.

3. B. Nightingale, Esq. exhibited drawings of two unpublished Seals, by Thomas Simon; one for Virginia, and the other for Barbadoes. They were copied from a manuscript volume in the College of Arms, where they were entered as grants of arms in 1663, together with the date of the warrant to Simon for engraving them.

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MARCH 24, 1842.

Professor WILSON, President, in the Chair.

The Rev. William Bennett, one of the Minor Canons of Canterbury Cathedral, was elected a Member of the Society. Elected also as Associates; the Chevalier Prokesch d'Osten, the Austrian Minister Plenipotentiary in Greece; the Chevalier Theodore Ivanoff, Russian Consul General at Smyrna; the Chevalier Edouard de Cadalvene, at Constantinople; the Baron Behr, Belgian Ambassador at Constantinople; and Dr. Bernard Köhne, Ph. Doc., Berlin.

The following gifts were announced :

		PRESENTED BY
Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie. (With Atlas.) Tome 5. 1839—1840. 8vo. <i>Saint-Omer</i> , 1841.	}	THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF THE MORINI.
Attribution d'un Monton d'or a Jean III., Duc de Brabant. Par Alex. Hermand. 8vo. <i>Saint-Pol</i> , 1841.		
The History of Godmanchester. By Robert Fox. 8vo. <i>London</i> , 1831.	}	THE AUTHOR.

1. A communication by Mr. Akerman, relative to the remarkable gold coin of Offa, described in the "*Numismatic Chronicle*," Vol. IV. page 232.

Mons. de Longperier further observes, that his principal argument in considering this coin to be the long-sought for *mancus* of the Saxons, is, that the name as well as the coin itself is derived from the Arabic, since the word *mancush* signifies generally a coin, whether of gold, silver, or copper.

Ruding supposes the word *mancus* to be of Italian origin, and speculates on the probability of the coin as well as the name being imported, but without suspecting their Arabic origin.

The Mancus, according to Archbishop Aelfric,<sup>1</sup> was equal in value to thirty pennies, and it is thus estimated in the laws of Henry I. Now the weight of the gold penny of Henry III. (the first gold coin struck in England), is a little more than forty-five grains. It was current for twenty pence, and subsequently for twenty-four pence. The weight of the gold Arabic dinars of this period is about sixty-six grains, or one-third more than that of the gold penny; a fact which seems to set at rest all doubt as to the correctness of M. de Longperier's conjecture, that the Arabic coin with the name of Offa, communicated by him to the Numismatic Society, is really a specimen of the Mancus.

2. Notes by Mr. Samuel Birch, on a coin of Cochin China, exhibited to the Society by Mr. Fox, of Godmanchester, and on a drawing of another, sent to Mr. Birch, by Mr. Akerman.

The former reads, "*Kea lung nën tsaou. Tsing yin yih leang. Chih tsèen kung kwan pǎ pǎh? Chung ping . . .*" "One tael of pure silver, made in the year of the epoch Gia Long, A.D. 1801—19. Worth 800 cash.

The latter, "*Ming ming nën tsaou.*" Reverse, "*Y Kwan yin san tseen.*" "Made during the epoch Ming ming, three *mas* of government silver." The emperor, called by the Cochin Chinese, Menh Mehn, reigned A.D. 1819, to the present time.

The weight of the above is 525.5 grains.

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<sup>1</sup> Libra on Leben ır punb on Englisc fif penezar gemacgað ænne pcyllinge anb þruttig peneza ænne manc.

3. Notes by Mr. C. R. Smith, on five Gaulish or British coins, in brass, exhibited to the Society by Mr. Clement T. Smythe.

They were found, together with coins of Claudius, Hadrian, and of the Lower Empire, near the remains of a Roman building, in a valley called the Slade, at Boughton Montchelsea, in Kent, in which locality there has also been lately discovered a Roman burial place.

All these coins appear to be unpublished.

No. 1. *Obv.*—Defaced. *Rev.*—Victory, holding a wreath.

2. *Obv.*—Centaur. *Rev.*—A Victory.

3. *Obv.*—Defaced. *Rev.*—A figure standing.

4. *Obv.*—A boar standing to the right; below, a label, in which traces of letters are discernible. *Rev.*—An eagle.

The above are concave and convex.

5. Is quite flat on both sides, which exhibit rows of festoons, or successions of those semicircular objects often found as ornaments or secondary types on Gaulish coins.

The boar on No. 4., usually recognised as a type peculiar to Gaulish coins, may have also been used on the British. In coins engraved in Ruding, the hog is associated with the word CVNO, and in the badly preserved specimen, No. 4., the letters CV are apparently traceable.

In these coins we have additions to our list of the Gaulish and British types. With the exception of No. 5., they possess points of resemblance one to another, and also to others found in Kent. See Proceedings of Num. Soc. 1841, p. 17; and Num. Chron., Vol. I., p. 84, fig. 2.

4. The concluding portion of Mr. Hawkins' account of coins found in Cuerdale, on the banks of the river Ribble, on the estate belonging to W. Assheton, Esq., of Downham Hall.

The substance of this and former readings is as follows:—

This hoard consisted of about 975 ounces of silver in ingots, ornaments, &c., besides about 7000 coins of various descriptions, viz.



ENGLISH.		A. D.	A. D.
2	Æthelred, East Anglia	about	860
23	Ethelstan, „	870 to	890
2	Cioldwlf, Mercia . . . .	874	
857	Alfred . . . . .	872 —	901
45	Eadweard . . . . .	901 —	925
1770	St. Eadmund . . . . .		
1	Archbishop Ceolnoth . . .	830 —	870
59	———— Plegmund . . .	891 —	923
2	Sitric . . . . .		
FRENCH.		A. D.	A. D.
34	Louis	814 to	928 304 Sigfred
727	Carolus	840 —	923 486 Ebraice or Evreux
7	Carloman	879 —	884 23 Quentovici or Quanlage
197	Eudes or Odo	888 —	898 1860 Cunnetti
11	Lambert	894 —	898 1 Alvaldus
13	Berengarius	883 —	924 315 Various
		27	Oriental.

The coins of Ethelred (Num. Chron. pl. I. 1) resemble one, till this time supposed unique, which had been attributed to the king of the East Angles, who reigned in 750; but the author states at some length his reasons for removing them from this king to some other of the same name, who held dominion in that country during the troublous times of the middle and latter end of the ninth century, not many years before these coins are supposed to have been interred.

The coins of Ethelstan, Pl. I. 2, are next considered, and are assigned to the king of the East Angles rather than to the sole monarch of that name, from their resemblance in workmanship to some of the coins of Alfred, with whom he was strictly cotemporary, from the names of the moneyers, which are the same upon the coins of each king, and from a peculiarity in the phraseology which is seen only upon the coins of these two princes.

One of the coins of Cioldwlf, Pl. I. 3, is of the same type as that figured by Ruding, Pl. VII. 2, and, as these coins were not interred until after the death of Alfred, it most probably belongs to the second

king of that name, who was Alfred's cotemporary. The other coin of this short-lived king (see *Num. Chron.* Vol. V. p. 10) is exceedingly remarkable from its type, which is a close imitation of the gold coins of the Roman emperor Valentinian and his immediate cotemporaries, who lived about 400 years before the time of Ciolwlf. The name upon one coin is Ciolwlf, upon the other Ceolwlf; and, as there is not much doubt of their both belonging to one king, it is clear that the E and I were used indifferently.

The coins of Alfred are so numerous that they must have formed the chief circulation of the country at the time this find was deposited. The greater part of them (about six hundred and thirty) are of what has been considered the least rare type of this king's coins, (Pl. I., 11, 12, 13,) except his Mercian coins, of which it is remarkable that not a single specimen is found in this hoard; they have his name on one side, and on the other his moneyers', of whom a list is given, by which it appears that the greater part of them were hitherto unknown. Of the Canterbury type, Pl. II. 27, about one hundred and ten specimens are mentioned, and of the Oxford, Pl. II. 22, 23, 24, fifty-four; of those with the head of the king and the London monogram, Pl. II. 14—20, there are twenty-three specimens; of the other known type with the king's head, Pl. I. 4, there are only six specimens; but the author describes several others of types perfectly unknown till this time, for a particular description of which we must refer to the paper itself, and it will be perceived that Exeter, Pl. I. 9; Lincoln, Pl. I. 7; and Winchester, were mints of Alfred. See Pl. I. 5—10, 14; Pl. II. 20, 26.

Of the halfpence of Alfred there are seven, like the most numerous of the pennies, (Pl. III. 30,) and five much resembling them, but very much blundered in the reading. Of the Canterbury type three, Pl. III. 29. Of the Oxford only one, Pl. II. 28; and also one only with the head of the king and the London monogram, Pl. II. 21.

The pennies of Eadweard the Elder are only forty-five in number, of which six only bear his portrait (Pl. III. 31); thirty-six are of his most usual type (Pl. III. 32); and the remaining one is of a type

entirely new (Pl. III. 33), and is remarkable as giving him this title of king of the Saxons, and having the name of the mint, Bath, the first notice of a mint having been established in that city. Only one halfpenny of this king was found in this hoard.

The most numerous of English coins found here are those of St. Eadmund; they are of the usual type, but affording a very long list of moneyers, whose names are given at full length with every variety of orthography, with the view of shewing "by one such list how infinite are the blundered readings upon some Saxon coins, and of giving the collector a clue to the reducing to a right reading the strange inscriptions which he will occasionally find upon ancient coins."

It has been generally supposed that the coins of St. Eadmund were struck at the mint of the abbots of St. Edmundsbury, to whom this privilege appears to have been granted at the time of the canonization of St. Eadmund. The discovery of so many of these coins intermixed with those of Alfred would be presumptive evidence that they were cotemporary, but the fact is proved by four coins found in this hoard bearing on one side the name of Alfred and on the other that of Eadmund.

The coins of Plegmund present some peculiarities. One variety is remarkable from the union of the name of the cotemporary monarch with that of the archbishop; another presents a somewhat new type, having DORO for Dorobernia in the centre of the obverse, instead of the usual type of a cross.

The coins reading SITRIC COMES the writer is disposed to attribute to Earl Sitric, who married the daughter of Eadweard the Elder.

The difficulties attending the correct appropriation of some of the foregoing coins are increased in attempting an explanation of many that remain, which appear up to the present time to elude the sagacity of all numismatists.

The coins of Siefred, with the reverse of + <CRI-EN, a cross and crosslet with pellets, amount to upwards of two thousand specimens. No approximation has yet been made to a satisfactory solution

of the meaning of this reverse. Some have read the legend ACRTEN, and interpreted it A CHRISTO TENEO, but it appears on other coins with MIRABILIA FECIT or DNS.DS.REX, on the other side, and it is not probable that a coin should occur with two religious legends without any indication of the person by whom, or the place at which, it was struck. Various other interpretations have been given, equally unlikely to be correct. The writer is disposed to think that the A and T are a corrupt representation of the Alpha and Omega, so often found on cotemporary coins, and that the pieces with this type and legend are imitations of coins which had been struck by some acknowledged power, but research has hitherto failed in discovering their prototype.

The author finishes his examination of the Anglo-Saxon coins by stating his opinion that this great mass of coins was deposited about the year 910, and that the above portion, with one or two exceptions, was struck within forty years of that date.

He next proceeds to discuss the French division of the treasure, and to point out peculiarities which may elucidate the obscurity in which the appropriation of these coins seems involved, chiefly from the circumstance of there being several kings who bear the same names, as Louis and Charles, and from some of each bearing sometimes the title of king, sometimes that of emperor. The only clues, therefore, must be drawn from comparison of type, workmanship, and places of mintage.

The coins of Louis read HLVDVVICVS PIVS—R. ARGENTINA CVITAS, in two lines.

It is with reason asserted that no other prince of this name was styled PIVS, except Louis le Debonnaire; these pieces, therefore, could not have been struck later than the year 840.

Of the coins of Charles the readings are, CARLVS IMP. AVG.—cross—R. BITVRICES CIVIT. monogram; CARLVS REX FR.—R. METVLLO; one specimen of the former obv. has on the rev. NEVERNIS CIVIT; nine have on the obv. the monogram of Carolus—rev. METVLLO, cross; and one reads, obv. IMPERATOR A, monogram—rev. METTIS. CIVITAS, cross. The coins

reading IMP.AVG, and REX FR. are by far the most numerous, and differ from the others in workmanship. Biturices and Nevernīs are within the kingdom of Aquitaine, which had been conferred upon Louis le Debonnaire, before his father, Charlemagne, assumed the title of emperor. These pieces, therefore, must have been struck either by Charles le Chaune or by Charles le Gros, but the 560 specimens of METVLLO the author assigns to Charles the Simple.

The next in the French series bear the monogram of Carolus with the legend GRATIA DI REX—rev. a cross, with the name of the mint. These have all been attributed to Charles le Chauve by M.M. Fougères and Combrouses, who have given figures of the whole, with a few exceptions, apparently unknown to them. They have not noticed a variety which has the lozenge and round shaped O in the legend GRA◇TIA D-I O REX—Rev. ANDECAVIS CIVITAS, which appears to belong to Charles the Simple, struck during his minority under the regency of Eudes. If this appropriation be correct, it may serve materially to alter the present classification of the coins of these monarchs, and to remove many from Charles le Chauve to Charles the Simple.

Among this treasure were some pieces of Cufic money of the ninth century. The discovery of this Arabic money with European coins is not difficult to account for.

Charlemagne and his successors are known to have entertained friendly relations with Haroun Alraschid and his successors; commercial intercourse also existed between Alexandria and France, and between the East and Europe through Russia, and naval warfare was often carried on by the northern tribes of Europe against the Moors, so that these Cufic pieces may have found their way into this collection through either of the above circumstances.

After a minute examination of the numerous coins reading, EBRAICE CIVITA — Rev. <CRF-EN; CVNETTI — Rev. <CRF-EN; MIRABILIA FECIT — Rev. <CRTEN; ALVVALDVVS — Rev. DNS DS REX; QVENTOVICI — Rev. CIRLENA, the writer observes that the difficulty with regard to these coins is not confined merely to conjectures as to who struck

them, but the country where they were issued is a subject of doubt and dispute. There cannot be any doubt of their French origin, though several French numismatists suppose them Anglo-Saxon. The workmanship certainly more resembles that of the coins of St. Eadmund than that of most of the Carlovingian race, but scarcely so much as it does that of several of the pieces with the legend, GRATIA DI REX. The French authorities refer particularly to the small cross on the obverse of the Cunetti and other coins in support of their opinion. Such a cross is frequent on Anglo-Saxon coins, rare upon French. EBRAICE they deem to indicate York, CVNETTI, Cunetio, or Marlborough. Many peculiarities are favourable to their views of the question; but, on the other hand, these may be considered the result of accident, and weightier reasons seem to stamp their French origin. The names EBRAICE and QVENTOVICI are acknowledged names of French towns; CVNNETTI may be another French town: it occupies the exact place of EBRAICE upon coins similar in type and workmanship, and some specimens of both bear the monogram of Charles precisely as it appears upon undoubted French coins. Religious legends are common to French, unknown to Anglo-Saxon coins; moneyers' names are rarely omitted upon English, seldom, if ever, inserted upon French coins.

Under these and other circumstances it may be safely contended that these coins owe their origin to France, and were intended for circulation in that country, that they were struck by some of those northern warriors who, by force of arms, obtained temporary possession of some portions of France, and also had sufficient connexion with England as to employ English workmen in the fabrication of some of these coins, thereby introducing some peculiarities of the English mint and blundered imitations of French names, types, and legends.

In concluding his elaborate examination of this extraordinary hoard, the writer refers to an impression from a rare plate in Harl.

MSS., 1437,\* which records the discovery of a small quantity of coins at Little Crosbie, in Lancashire.

This find consisted of 11 coins of St. Peter, more or less resembling Rud. xii. 8—14; 1, Archbishop Plegmund; 6, Aelfred; 1, Aelfred, of the Oxford type; 8, Eadweard; 4, St. Eadmund; 1, Cunetti; 1, Berengarius; 1, Hludovicus; and 1, Carlus Rex Fr.

With exception of coins of St. Peter, the two hoards of coins closely accord; their interment was probably contemporaneous, and the singular union of French and Cunetti coins with those of Aelfred, Eadweard, St. Eadmund, and Plegmund, may be deemed as almost evidence that the owner of the smaller hoard was one of that same band of strangers who probably brought into Cuerdale the larger mass. It is singular that in the small number of thirty-five pieces there should be eleven of St. Peter, which may be accounted for under the supposition that the proprietor had been a straggler from the main body of adventurers, and had in the course of his wanderings added to the little stock originally about his person these few pieces of the currency of that part of the country. The Cuerdale treasure appears to have been deposited immediately upon the arrival of the party who brought it into the country, which the author satisfactorily concludes must be referred to a period not long posterior to the death of Alfred, and probably not later than the year 910. See Num. Chron. No. XVI.

\* In this plate the coins, thirty-five in number, are arranged in the form of a cross, on the base of which is the inscription as follows:—

"A true portraiture of sundrie coynes found the 8 of Aprill and other daies following in the year 1611, in a certain place called the Harkirke within the Lordship of Little Crosbie in ye Parish of Sephton in the countie of Lancaster, wch place—William Blundell of the said Little Crosbie Esquire inclosed from the residue of the said Harkirke for the buriall of such Catholick recusantes deceasing either of the said village or of the adjoining neighbourhood as should be denied buriall at their parish Church of Sephton."

APRIL 28, 1842.

DR. LEE in the Chair.

The Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., Librarian of Sion College, and Henry Vint, Esq., of Lexden, Essex, were balloted for, and elected into the Society.

Presents were announced as follows :—

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
|   | PRESENTED BY        |
| A View of the Coinage of the Heptarchy,<br>by John Lindsay, Esq., Barrister at Law.<br>4to. <i>Cork</i> , 1842. | } THE AUTHOR.       |
| A Medal in Bronze of Charles Albert, King<br>of Sardinia.   | } JOSEPH CURT, Esq. |

Dr. Lee exhibited a Medal in bronze by Lorenz, struck in commemoration of the opening of the New Exchange at Hamburgh.

Mr. C. R. Smith exhibited specimens in silver and in copper of the Medals given by the Sultan to the officers and men of the allied powers engaged in the late Syrian war. *Obv.* the Sultan's cipher in a wreath. *Rev.* a kind of building; above, six stars; beneath, in Arabic characters, "Coast of Syria and Castle of Acre," date, the year 1256 of the Hegira.

MAY 26, 1842.

MR. J. B. BERGNE in the Chair.

The Honourable Theobald Fitzwalter Butler, of Downshire Hill, Hampstead, and Anthony St. John Baker, Esq., M.A., of Tunbridge Wells, were balloted for, and elected into the Society.

Presents.

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
|  | PRESENTED BY          |
| An Engraving of Patin the Numismatist,<br>framed and glazed.   | } H. W. DIAMOND, Esq. |
| Aperçu Chronologique des différentes Dynasties, la plupart Asiatiques, dont les monnaies composent le Médailler de l'Institut Oriental attaché au Ministère des affaires étrangères. Lith. <i>St. Petersburg</i> , 1841. | } PROFESSOR B. DORN.  |



Mr. A. J. Stothard exhibited impressions in wax of the gold Medal about to be presented to His Highness the Pacha of Egypt, by a committee of English noblemen and gentlemen. *Obv.* A full faced portrait and bust of the Pacha, "*Mehemet Ali Pacha.*" *Rev.* "*The friend of science, commerce, and order, who protected the subjects and property of adverse Powers, and kept open the overland route to India, 1840. From the committee.*"

Mr. W. Crafter exhibited a Chinese portable steelyard used for weighing silver coin.

Mr. A. Durand exhibited some Nobles of Richard II. and Philip of Burgundy, lately found at Calais.

Read I.—A paper on unedited autonomous and Imperial Greek Coins, by H. P. Borrell, Esq., of Smyrna.

*Ægialus in Amorgo.*

No. 1. *Obv.*—Head of Jupiter. R—ΑΙΤΙ. Figure of Pan with symbols. AR. 3.

2. *Obv.*—Turreted female head. R—ΑΙΤΙΑ. Type as No. 1. AR  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

3. *Obv.*—Pan standing, in left hand the pedum. R—ΑΙ. An uncertain symbol. Æ. 4.

The Cretans founded Ægialus, and, according to Steph. Byz. a colony of Samians followed, under the conduct of Simmias the grammarian. An inscription, cited by Cadalvene, informs us that the Milesians also settled there, a fact unnoticed by ancient writers.

Goltzius and others have published coins of the small island of Amorgus, but their authenticity is doubtful.

The types on the three coins described above are unedited. The two first are in silver, and of the first rarity in that metal, though their fabric is inferior. The third is in copper, and of fine execution; the instrument on the rev. resembles a reversed vase, but in the place of a foot is a hook or ring for suspending it.

*Andrus. Insula.*

A coin of Hadrian. R—ΑΝΔΡΙ. Bacchus standing, and holding the cantharus and thyrsus. Æ. 7.

No imperial coins of Andrus have yet been published. The worship of Bacchus, as the numerous autonomous coins shew, prevailed in this island.

*Delos. Insula.*

No. 1. Lyre. R—ΔΗΛΙ between the bars of a wheel. AR. 1.

2. Head of Apollo. R—ΔΗ. Swan on a palm tree. Æ. 2½.

The silver specimen is of earlier fabric than any yet described of this island, and the types of both are new.

*Gyaros. Insula.*

No. 1. *Obv.*—Head of Diana. R—ΓΥΑΡΙΩΝ. Parazonium Æ. 2.

2. The same. R—As above. Stag and ear of barley. Æ. 2½.

Mionnet published a coin of Gyaros, which was then thought unique; the above two have different reverses; that with a stag is so like a coin of Lyrus, that if the legend were less clear, it could not be distinguished from it.

*Naxos. Insula.*

No. 1. *Obv.*—Head of Silenus. R—Rude indented square. AR. 5.

This coin is considered by the author to be the first essay of the Naxians in coinage, and nearly of the same date as the money of Phidon and Ægina, and his principal motive in assigning it to Naxos is its striking affinity to a coin of the same island, published by Combe. This last, though evidently much more recent, and bearing the legend NAXION, retrograde, gives an effigy of the same god, and although the execution of the subject on the reverse indicates great progress in the arts, still we see on the obverse the same rude drawing, the oval eye and the pointed projecting beard, with other peculiarities, proving that the artists of these different and distant epochs copied from the same prototype, probably some very ancient and venerated statue.

No. 2. *Obv.*—Diotā, ornamented with ivy leaves; a bunch of grapes suspended from each handle. R—Indented square, divided into four unequal compartments. Æ. 5.

This coin, hitherto assigned by numismatists to Teos, is placed by the author under the head of Naxos, among other reasons, from its relationship to the following unpublished coin.

No. 3. *Obv.*—Bearded head of Bacchus crowned with ivy. R—NAΞΙΩΝ.—Diota, of exactly the same form as No. 2. AR. 3½.

*Pholegandrus.* Insula.

*Obv.*—Youthful head. R—ΦΟΛΕ. Bull butting.

Besides the above, only one more coin of this island is known, which is in the collection of the Bank of England. Both were found on the island. The latter reads ΦΟΛΙΓ, which, compared with the former, shews that the people of Pholegandrus used the *iota* and the *epsilon* indifferently in writing the name of their town and island.

Read, 2. Remarks by M. Adria'n de Longperier, on the printed portion of Mr. Hawkins's report on the Saxon and Continental coins found at Cuerdale.

Read in part, 3. A paper, by W. T. P. Shortt, Esq., on the Majorina Pecunia, or base currency of the later periods of the Roman empire.

## GENERAL ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1842.

PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON, *President*, in the Chair.

The Proceedings of the last General Annual Meeting, held on the 17th June, 1841, were read and confirmed.

The Secretary then delivered the Council's Fifth Annual Report, as follows:—

The recurrence of the Anniversary of the institution of the Numismatic Society, calls for the usual report to be submitted by the Council.

The arrangements which were announced at the last Annual Meeting, as in progress for providing accommodations, have since been carried into effect, and the apartments then engaged have proved as

convenient as their extent permitted us to look for. The Books and Collections of the Society have now been deposited within them, and are available to the Members under regulations, which, whilst essential to their security, are not difficult to be complied with. As these regulations may not be generally known, it may be useful to recapitulate them on the present occasion.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL, JUNE 17, 1841.

“Ordered,—That the Books and Coins of the Society be removed to these apartments as soon as convenient.

“Ordered,—That the Coins be kept under lock and key, and be consulted only in the presence of one of the Officers of the Society.

“Ordered,—That the Books, for the present, be left open and accessible, and that a blank book be kept open in the room, in which all persons consulting the books of the library shall write their names.

“Ordered,—That the Rooms be open for Members on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from Eleven of the clock, A. M., to Six, P. M.; and for the Council, at their own discretion.”

The loss of Members by death has been but three: James Fraser, Esq.; Fletcher Raincock, Esq.; and the Rev. Dr. Nott.

The last-named gentleman was well known for his acquaintance with Numismatic science, and the zeal with which he cultivated it, and for the choice and value of his collections in particular departments, especially in that of the Family coins of Rome.

The number of retirements is more considerable, extending to eighteen, besides four whom we may consider as no longer members, in consequence of their continued failure to pay their subscriptions. Amongst the seceders are several names which we may be reasonably surprised to find in such a list. The others are chiefly those from whom the Society has derived no support whatever, and who can therefore be well spared, as it is obviously of little advantage to swell the numbers of the Society with members who give it neither literary nor pecuniary aid. The deficiency thus occasioned has been nearly compensated by the accession of fifteen new members, as follows:—

Anthony St. John Baker, Esq.	The Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A.,
The Rev. William Bennett, M.A.	F.R.S., F.S.A.
N. Bland, Esq.	William Crafter, Esq.
Charles Brooker, Esq.	Capt. John James.
Thomas Brown, Esq.	Thomas Clarke Newton, Esq.
John Bruce, Esq., F.S.A.	Thomas Ogden Stevens, Esq.
The Hon. Theobald Fitzwalter	Henry Vint, Esq.
Butler.	Samuel Wood, Esq.
Henry Houghton Young, Esq.	

The Society has also added to its Foreign Associates the following distinguished individuals :—

Professor Adrian.—University of Giessen.	The Chevalier Theodore Ivanoff.—Smyrna.
The Baron Behr.—Constantinople.	Dr. Bernhard Köhne.—Berlin.
The Chevalier Edouard de Cadalvene.—Constantinople.	M. Charles Lenormant.—Paris.
M. J. Le Clercq.—Brussels.	The Chevalier Prokesch d'Osten.—Greece.

The comparative state of the society as contrasted with that of last year will stand thus :—

	Original.	Elected.	Honorary.	Associates.	Total.
Members, } June, 1841. }	91	80	2	29	202
Since elected.	0	15	0	8	23
	—	—	—	—	—
	91	95	2	37	225
Deceased	0	3	0	0	3
Resigned or withdrawn	2	22	0	0	24
	—	—	—	—	—
Members, } June 16, 1842. }	89	70	2	37	198

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Numismatic Society, from June 16, 1841, to June 9, 1842.

Dr.		NUMISMATIC SOCIETY WITH JAMES DODDSLEY CUFF, TREASURER.		Cr.				
1841.		£.	s.	d.	1842.	£.	s.	d.
.	To cash paid various persons for fittings, and furniture of the Society's Rooms in Tavistock-street	.	.	.	By Balance from last Year	.	23	8 0
Nov. 27.	To ditto Mr. Grane for Rooms in Exeter Hall, 1 Quarter, to June 24, 1841.	24	2	9	Jan. 8. By Dividend on 122 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	.	1	16 8
Nov. 30. 1842.	} To ditto Investment of two life Com-positions in 3 per cent consols	8	15	6	June 9. By Annual Contributions	.	169	6 0
April 21.		25	4	0	Admission Fees	.	14	14 0
22.	To ditto Wertheimer and Co. for 200 Copies of Nos. 13, 14, and 15, of the Journal of the Society	60	0	0	Proceedings of the Society	.	11	5 6
May 13.	To ditto for Sundries as per petty Cash Book	.	.	.				
	To ditto Poundage to the Collector	2	13	6				
	To Balance at Bankers	73	8	1				
	To ditto in Treasurer's hands	6	0	2				
		£220 10 2				£220 10 2		

The above Account has been audited by us, and we hereby certify it to be correct.

(Signed)

WILLIAM DEVONSHIRE SAULL.  
EDWIN KEATS.  
JOHN LISTER.

At our last anniversary meeting, the amount of outstanding subscriptions was brought to the particular notice of the meeting, and its injurious effects upon the operation and existence of the Society were dwelt upon, in the hope of inducing those who were in arrears to make good, without loss of time, the payments that were due. As this notice failed to have the desired effect, the Council thought it expedient to enter into a detailed investigation of the arrears, as well as of the financial state and prospects of the Society. For these purposes, a Committee of the Council was formed, consisting of Messrs. Bergne, Cuff, Guest, and Smith, and the subjects of their inquiry were most carefully and ably considered by them, as the meeting will be satisfied by the perusal of the Report with which they furnished the Council, and which the Council deem it highly desirable to lay before the Society.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed by the Council at their Meeting of the 24th of February, to investigate the present state of the accounts of the Society, have now to report the result of their inquiries :—

The Committee in the first place proceeded to examine the ledger, in order to ascertain what amount of outstanding subscriptions remained due to the Society. They annex to this Report a statement of the arrears exhibited by the ledger on the 12th instant (the day of its inspection), amounting to the large sum of 309*l.* 18*s.* Such an arrear could not, in their opinion, have accumulated, if an efficient mode of collection had ever been adopted by the Society. It seems doubtful whether any of the persons who have hitherto been entrusted with the duty of collecting the subscriptions, have done much more than simply receive such as have been brought to them; but the Committee strongly recommend, as a measure necessary to the future efficiency of the Society, and at the same time consistent with the soundest economy, that some person be engaged as collector, whose business shall be not merely to receive such subscriptions as may be tendered, or to apply for payment by letter, but

also to call upon every Member resident in London for his subscription, as soon as possible after it becomes due.

With regard to the existing arrear, the Committee recommend that the Council should, after examining the statement annexed to this Report, give directions to the secretary to apply by letter to the parties whose subscriptions are overdue, requesting that they will either remit the amount to the treasurer (suggesting the facility now afforded for such a purpose by post office orders); or, if the party be resident in London, that he will pay it to the collector, who will be instructed to wait upon him for that purpose.

The Committee would also suggest that the secretary should every year, at the earliest time allowed by the Institutes, address a communication, in the form therein prescribed, to such Members as may not have paid their subscriptions, adding the same suggestion as above-mentioned, with regard to the mode of remittance or payment.

By a persevering adherence to this system, and by an observance of the other Rules of the Institutes with regard to Members who may allow their subscriptions to fall into arrear, the Committee hope not only to see the present amount of arrear gradually reduced, but in a great measure to prevent its recurrence in future.

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The Committee next proceeded to consider the income and expenditure of the Society :—

*Income.*

The income for the five years during which the Society has existed, namely: from December 1836 to June 1841, when the accounts were last balanced and audited, has amounted in the whole to 796*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* If 100*l.* 16*s.*, the amount of life subscriptions, which are directed by the Institutes to be funded, be deducted from this sum, there will remain 695*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, or on an average 139*l.* 3*s.* of annual disposable income.



The income received in the year 1840-1, the last of the five, was 130*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* viz. :—

Annual Subscriptions and Fees	-	-	-	119	14	0
Dividends on Stock	-	-	-	3	4	10
17 Subscriptions for the Numismatic Chronicle	-			7	13	0
						<hr/>
						£130 11 10

Nearly 9*l.* below the average.

The amount of income received for the current year 1841-2, up to the 12th of March is as follows :—

Annual Subscriptions and Fees	-	-	-	77	14	0
15 Subscriptions for the Numismatic Chronicle	-			6	15	0
						<hr/>
						£84 9 0

Besides 25*l.* 4*s.* for two Life Subscriptions, which of course must be funded.

#### *Expenditure.*

Although it is of course easy to state what amount of expense has been paid within each year, the Committee have found great difficulty in endeavouring to ascertain the exact amount of expense incurred in respect of each year. They therefore think it best to annex a statement of the whole Expenditure of the Society for the five years to June 16, 1841, the date of the last audit, arranged under the different heads of payment. It amounts in the whole to 773*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* to which should be added 20*l.*, due for the number of the Numismatic Chronicle for July 1841, under an arrangement to be hereafter adverted to, which has not yet been paid; and 8*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* for a Quarter's Rent of the rooms lately occupied by the Society at Exeter Hall, due at Midsummer 1841, which was paid subsequently to the last audit, making a total of 801*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* There should, on the other hand, be deducted from this total, the sum of 100*l.* 16*s.*, the amount of Life Subscriptions which have been funded, leaving 701*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* as the actual expenditure of five years; or on the average, 140*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* a year; thus shewing that the true average rate of expenditure has rather exceeded the average disposable income; which, as already stated, has been 139*l.* 3*s.* per annum.

The Committee have also endeavoured to form some estimate of the probable amount of the future income and expenditure of the Society.

*Income.*

The number of contributing Members on the books is, according to the annexed statement, 152; but the Committee do not think it will be safe to reckon on more than 140

at 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	147	0	0
Admission Fees, say 10 at 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i>	-	-	- 10 10 0
Dividends on Stock, about	-	-	- 4 0 0
Subscriptions to Numismatic Chronicle (of which a list is annexed) say 20 at 9 <i>s.</i>	-	-	- 9 0 0
			<hr/> £170 10 0

*Expenditure.*

Rent of Rooms in Tavistock-street	-	-	- 30 0 0
Fuel, light, attendance, &c.	-	-	- 12 0 0
Cost of 200 copies of the Numismatic Chronicle, at 8 <i>s.</i> a year	-	-	- 80 0 0
Library, on average of past years	-	-	- 10 0 0
Extra Plates to illustrate papers in the Numismatic Chronicle	-	-	- 20 0 0
Stationery, Printing, Postage, &c.	-	-	- 15 0 0
Poundage, if a Collector be employed, say	-	-	- 5 0 0
			<hr/> £172 0 0

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 12th of March, was 100*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; deducting 25*l.* 4*s.* the amount of two Life Subscriptions which must be funded, there remains 74*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; while on the 31st of March there will be 80*l.* due for a year's supply of the Numismatic Chronicle, besides rent and other current expenses.

It is obvious from the above statement, that the chief item of permanent expense, is the subscription for 200 copies of the Numismatic Chronicle, to which the Committee will now advert.

It appears by the minutes of the Council of the 26th of December, 1839, that upon the discontinuance of the publication of the "Proceedings" of the Society at the end of the Session, in July 1839, it was agreed by the Council that the Society should, under certain conditions, take 150 copies of the Numismatic Chronicle, which should thenceforward be entitled the Journal of the Society; and that Members should be allowed to subscribe for the same at the rate of nine shillings a year in addition to their Annual Subscriptions.

The number of copies actually supplied to the Society by the publishers from the commencement of the year 1841, when the arrangement above-mentioned was brought into operation, has, however, been 200, instead of 150; and the Committee are unable to find any authority on the minutes for this increase, or to explain how it has arisen. They would therefore submit to the Council the expediency of either restricting the supply of copies to the number specified in the minute of the 26th of December, 1839, or of giving a proper authority for the supply of the larger number, if it be considered expedient to do so with a view to the support of the publication.

On any other ground than the one last mentioned, the Committee would undoubtedly be disposed to recommend a reduction, rather than an increase, in the number of copies to be taken. Even 150 are far beyond the demand of the Members of the Society, the whole number subscribed for in 1840-1, having been but 17; and in 1841-2, up to the 12th of March, only 15.

The Committee are, however, inclined to believe that, notwithstanding the notice of the arrangement respecting the supply of the Numismatic Chronicle, which was published at the time in the Proceedings of the Society, the Members are not generally aware of it; and as it is important, with a view to lessen the burthen which the support of this publication imposes upon the Society's funds, that an effort should be made to dispose of a larger number of copies than hitherto, the Committee would advise that a circular be addressed to each Member who does not at present subscribe for it, apprising

him of the terms upon which it may be procured; and that a notice to the same effect be in future conspicuously printed on the receipts for the Annual Subscriptions.

The Committee further advise that any Members who may be desirous of obtaining back numbers, should be allowed to do so at the same annual rate, or at 2s. 6d. per number, for any less period than a year.

The Committee would also recommend that the remaining copies of the successive parts of the Volume of "Proceedings," should be made up into sets, and should be obtainable by Members either in sets, or as far as practicable, in separate parts, at prices to be fixed by the Council.

On the other heads of expenditure, the Committee have little to remark. It seems hardly possible to conduct the Society on a more economical scale than that laid down in their estimate; the only item appearing susceptible of reduction being that of 20*l.* for extra plates to illustrate Papers in the Numismatic Chronicle, which, however, the Committee, and they doubt not the Council also, would be sorry to see diminished without absolute necessity.

J. B. BERGNE,  
JAMES D. CUFF,  
EDWIN GUEST,  
CHARLES ROACH SMITH.

*March 24th, 1842.*

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The recommendations of the Committee upon the subject of the first part of their inquiries, the recovery of the arrears of subscriptions, and the prevention of so large an accumulation in future, have been carried into operation. Applications have been made by the Secretary, and have either been duly acknowledged, or have relieved the Society from merely nominal contributors, whilst the appointment of an efficient collector, will, it is hoped, obviate those delays in the

discharge of the annual subscription, which only enhance the difficulty of its eventual discharge.

It appears, by the view taken by the Committee of the actual and prospective state of the finances of the Society, on the accuracy of which the most entire reliance may be placed, that the expenditure of the Society exceeds its income. The excess, it is true, is of trifling amount, but its existence at all is obviously incompatible with the prospects of the Society, and it must therefore be remedied. The excess arises mainly from the cost incurred by the Society in the share which it takes in the publication of the Numismatic Journal, the number of copies subscribed for, and the expense of the engravings which it supplies. The remedy to be applied, therefore, is one of two things: either the Society must make a reduction in the number of the copies for which it subscribes, or the sale of copies to the members must be more extended. To diminish the support given to the Journal might have an unfavourable effect upon the publication of a work that is highly serviceable to the dissemination of useful Numismatic information, and might even operate disadvantageously upon the proceedings of the Society, by checking the circulation of a most convenient and appropriate channel for the printing of those contributions which are read at the meetings of the Society. At the same time, as stated in the Committee's Report, the original arrangement proposed 150, not 200 copies, and the meeting will be satisfied to learn that this number has been reverted to, and a proportionate reduction has been made in the charge per annum, of 20%.

The second alternative, that of extending the sale amongst the members, whilst it is on every account to be preferred, is, no doubt, in some degree practicable, and has in part been accomplished. The number of subscribers who purchased the Journal through the Society is stated in the Report to be about twenty: it is now thirty-eight, making an addition to our receipts of about 9% per annum, so that the receipts of the Society are already more than adequate to its expenditure.

The number of subscribers to the Journal is still however far from that which was originally contemplated. When the intimate connexion

that subsists between the Journal and the Society is remembered, when it is considered that the most important and interesting part of the Society's proceedings, is the collection of communications on Numismatic subjects, and which although read at the meetings, can become known solely through the medium of the Journal, not only to the public, but even to the great body of the Members of the Society, who do not, and in many cases, as where they live in the country, cannot attend the meetings, it might have been expected that the original calculation would have proved correct, and that four times the number of the Journal would have been disposed of in the Society. So strongly is the Council impressed with the belief that the first estimate was in principle correct, that they must attribute the difference in the result to the circumstance of members not being sufficiently aware of the nature of the arrangement, and they therefore entirely concur in the proposition of the Committee for making it more precisely and generally known. The information has been since more extensively communicated, and has already produced beneficial results. The Council are disposed to go a step further, and to recommend to the meeting to consider whether the Society shall not undertake to furnish all future members with the Journal, and receive from them an annual subscription of 30s. in lieu of one guinea per annum, making a proportionate reduction for any failure in the regular publication of the numbers of the Journal. It would be more agreeable, no doubt, that the members should voluntarily adopt such an arrangement; but in all Societies the publication of their proceedings in full, not solely in abstract, is the principle of their vitality, and is therefore an article of indispensable outlay, and the amount of the subscription is computed with reference to the probable expense to be incurred by such publication. It is not possible to devise a more economical mode than that which the Numismatic Society has adopted, and it is the interest of members therefore to give every support to an arrangement which, without subjecting them to any very serious charge, is essential to the usefulness and credit of the Society.

The Society has been indebted to many of its friends and members for valuable accessions to its collections and library.

At the head of these must be placed *Her Most Gracious Majesty*, by whose commands ninety-six of the interesting coins discovered at Cuerdale, in Lancashire, and which, as treasure-trove, became the property of the Crown, were presented to the Cabinet of the Numismatic Society.

In adverting to the honour thus done to the Society by Her Majesty, it would be most inconsistent with the character and objects of the Society, and the part which it aspires to take in promoting Numismatic inquiry, to omit noticing in terms of the highest commendation the conduct of all the parties connected with the Cuerdale treasure-trove, and the liberal and enlightened principles by which its distribution was regulated. One motive, one wish, animated all alike; and instead of any narrow and selfish appropriation which would have stripped the discovery of its interest and value, the whole of the coins have been freely distributed to public institutions and private individuals, both in this country and abroad, wherever it was thought likely that the coins would be most accurately appreciated and understood, and applied to their legitimate purpose of illustrating national histories.

For the particulars of this distribution, it is enough to refer to the paper read by Mr. Hawkins upon the subject of the coins, and to which we shall again allude. It is here only important to state, that the noblemen who, during the distribution of the coins, successively held the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the late Lord Holland, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Granville Somerset; that the Members of the Council of the Duchy, and especially Mr. Dawes Danvers; and that Mr. Assheton, on whose estate the coins were discovered, and who gave up for general distribution the portion set apart for himself, as lord of the manor,—have all established an irrefragable claim to the acknowledgments of every friend of numismatic science, and in an especial degree to the thanks of the Numismatic Society, as the representative of those by whom the science is cultivated.

The other benefactors to whom the Society is indebted for valuable and interesting donations, are the following :—

The Earl of Aberdeen.	Professor Holmboe.
The Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres of Brussels.	The Rev. Thomas Jephson.
The Royal Irish Academy.	Mr. Thomas King.
M. J. J. Böhl.	Dr. Bernhard Köhne.
Mr. J. D. Cuff.	Mr. John Lindsay.
Mr. Joseph Curt.	Messrs. Mallet and Rigollot.
Mr. John Dennett.	Mr. W. Montague.
Mr. H. W. Diamond.	The Society of Antiquaries of the Morini.
Count Dietrichstein.	The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Mr. L. W. Dillwyn.	Mr. J. G. Pfister.
Professor B. Dorn.	M. de la Saussaye.
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The Directors of the Hon. East India Company.	Dr. Aquilla Smith.
Colonel Fox.	Mr. Alfred J. Stothard.
Mr. Robert Fox.	Mr. William Tindall.
The Joint Gresham Committee.	M. Verachter.
Mr. Walter Hawkins.	The Council of the United Ser- vice Institution.
M. Alexandre Hermand.	
Mr. Richard Hollier.	

At the last Anniversary, a number of Papers which had been read at the Meetings, remained to be passed through the press. Most of them have since been printed in the Journal, as have several others subsequently received. The activity of contributors, however, has outstripped the progress of publication, and various communications are still on hand. The most of them, and perhaps the whole, will be printed by the time we meet again. Of those which have appeared, one of the most important on various grounds, is the very full and comprehensive account given by Mr. Hawkins of the coins and treasure found at Cuerdale, as above intimated. The number



and variety of the coins, and, in many instances, the difficulties attending their verification, the places — whether in England or in France—where struck, and the persons by whom they were issued, necessarily require extended description and elaborate investigation; and the Paper, although it has occupied the greater part of one number of the Journal, is yet unfinished. The remainder will appear in the number which is about to issue, and which is anxiously expected both by the Numismatists of this country and of the Continent. The Society may take some credit to itself, and may at any rate refer to the fact as a proof of its usefulness in co-operating in the prosecution of numismatic research, that the Plates necessary for the illustration of this valuable Paper, and the cost of which might possibly have proved some impediment to its publication, have been executed chiefly at the Society's charge. That the Cuerdale "find" should have excited much attention on the Continent, is the natural consequence of a considerable portion of it being coins of French or Norman origin; and we may expect some further talented elucidation of them from foreign numismatists. One Paper on the subject, has been received by the Society from a distinguished officer of the Cabinet of Paris, M. Adrian de Longperier. It was read at the Meeting held in May, and its publication will not be long deferred.

The following are the papers read at the meetings held during the season, and many of them, as will be evident from their designation and the names of their authors, are replete with interest and instruction.

1. On a remarkable gold coin of Offa, by M. Adrian de Longperier.
2. On the Anglo-Saxon and Continental coins and treasure found at Cuerdale in Lancashire, by Edward Hawkins, Esq.
3. A descriptive Account of a silver medal of the King of Oude, by the President.
4. On the dates upon the coins of Alexandria, by Samuel Sharpe, Esq.
5. Report on a large quantity of Roman small brass coins found at Ancaster, by Mr. C. R. Smith.
6. On a quantity of Nobles, Half and Quarter Nobles of Edward III. and Richard II., found in the vicinity of London, by J. D. Cuff, Esq.

7. On a Tael of Cochin China, by Samuel Birch, Esq.
8. On the Imitations of the Cowrie and Anna in Staffordshire pottery, by Walter Hawkins, Esq.
9. On the Seals of Thomas Simon, by B. Nightingale, Esq.
10. On the Mancus of the Anglo-Saxons, by J. Y. Akerman, Esq.
11. Notes on British or Gaulish coins found in Kent and in Sussex, by Mr. C. R. Smith.
12. On some of the dubious or unappropriated Coins found at Cuerdale, by M. Adrian de Longperier.
13. On unedited Autonomous and Imperial Greek Coins, by W. H. Borrell, Esq.
14. On the Majorina Pecunia, or base Currency of the later periods of the Roman Empire, by W. T. P. Shortt, Esq.

It only remains to proceed to ballot for the Officers and Council of the ensuing year, agreeably to the institutes of the Society.

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The above Report having been received and ordered to be printed, the Meeting resolved, that the next General Meeting should be appointed also a Special Meeting, for taking into consideration the recommendation of the Council with regard to the payments of Members elected subsequently to the 16th of June, 1842.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the Auditors for the careful and efficient manner in which they had audited the Accounts.

The Meeting then proceeded to ballot for the election of Officers and Council for the ensuing season, and appointed Thomas Horsfield, Esq. M.D., and W. B. Diamond, Esq., Scrutineers.

The following gentlemen were declared duly elected.

*President.*

HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, Esq., F.R.S., M.R.A.S., *Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Oxford.*

*Vice-Presidents.*

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.

JOHN LEE, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P.R.A.S.

*Treasurer.*

JAMES DODSLEY CUFF, Esq., F.S.A.

*Secretaries.*

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

CHARLES ROACH SMITH, Esq., F.S.A.

*Foreign Secretary.*

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

*Librarian.*

HUGH WELCH DIAMOND, Esq., F.S.A.

*Members of the Council.*

CHARLES FREDERICK BARNWELL, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.

JOHN B. BERGNE, Esq.

ROBERT BOYNE, Esq.

JOHN BRUMELL, Esq.

THE LORD ALBERT DENISON CONYNGHAM, F.S.A.

GEORGE CORNER, Esq., F.S.A.

JOHN FIELD, Esq.

EDWIN GUEST, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

WALTER HAWKINS, Esq., F.S.A.

THOMAS HORSFIELD, Esq., M.D., M.R.A.S.

JOHN HUXTABLE, Esq.

BENJAMIN NIGHTINGALE, Esq.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the Scrutineers for their trouble, and the Meeting adjourned to November 24th.

NOVEMBER 24, 1842.

PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON, President, in the Chair.

The following presents, received during the vacation, were announced, and laid on the table :—

COINS, MEDALS, ETC.	PRESENTED BY
Twenty eight Silver Imperial Roman Coins; viz., M. Aurelius, two; Severus, fifteen; Julia Severa, three; Caracalla, five; Geta, two; Macrinus, one; and one Arabic Coin in Copper, found in Syria.	R. COSTER, ESQ., OF ALEXANDRIA, AND DR. HAGE, Chief Physician of the Egyptian Navy.
Medal in Bronze of Mehemet Ali, struck to record his keeping open the Overland Route to India, and protecting the Subjects and Property of adverse Powers, during the late War. By A. J. Stothard. London, 1842.	LIEUT. WAGHORN, R.N.
Eleven Coins in Silver, struck by the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order in Prussia, from A.D. 1352 to A.D. 1525.	DR. KÖHNE, OF BERLIN.
Specimens of the Stycas of Eanred, Ethelred, Osbercht, Vigmund, &c., discovered at York.	ROBERT DAVIES, ESQ.
Specimens of the Assignats of the French Republic.	MONSIEUR MARMIN, Secretary of the Museum of Boulogne.
Medallion Portrait in Bronze of George IV., by Stothard. Framed and glazed.	THE LATE MISS WOOTTON.
Gilt Plaister Cast of a Gold Patera, embossed, and set with a circle of Roman Gold Coins, formerly in the Royal Collection at Paris. Framed and glazed.	" " "
Two Brass Roman Coins of Pius and Valens, found at Mentz.	D. R. SCRATTON, ESQ.
Three Medals in Bronze, by Lange, of the Greek Patriots—Mavrocordatos, 1822; Miaulis, 1825; and Conturiottis, 1825; part of a series struck to commemorate the Greek Revolution.	COUNT DIETRICHSTEIN, Prefect of the Imp. Palace, Vienna.

## COINS, MEDALS, ETC.

## PRESENTED BY

Medal in Bronze of Sir I. M. Brunel; *Rev.* the Thames Tunnel. Engraved by I. Taylor, and published by W. Griffin. 1842. } MR. W. GRIFFIN.

Medal in Bronze of Shakespeare, representing his bust, and the house in which he was born. Engraved by W. J. Taylor, from the designs and at the expense of H. H. Young, Esq., of Leamington. 1842. } MR. H. H. YOUNG.

The New Haven Medal, in Bronze. *Obv.* Quinnipiack, 1638. *Rev.* New Haven, 1838. } DR. BOOTT.

## BOOKS.

Numismatique de la Gaule Narbonnaise. Par L. de la Saussaye. Fol. *Blois*, 1842. } THE AUTHOR.

Medaillen auf berühmte und ausgezeichnete Männer des Kaiserthums Oesterreich, vom xvi. bis zum xix. Jahrhunderte. Joseph Bergman. Small 4to. *Wien*, 1842. } " "

Synopsis Numorum Romanorum qui in Museo Cæsareo Vindobonensi adservantur. Digessit Josephus Arneth, Director Rei Num., &c. Societati Numismaticæ Londinensi D. D. Auctor. Svo. *Vindobonæ*, 1842. } COUNT DIETRICHSTEIN, VIENNA.

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. No. XIII. Svo. *London*, 1842. } THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Zeitschrift für Münz-, Siegel- und Wapenkunde. Herausgegeben von Dr. B. Koehne. Hierbei Tafel V. und VI. Svo. *Berlin*, 1842. } DR. B. KOEHNE.

Discours prononcé aux Funérailles de M. T.-E. Mionnet. Par M. Ch. Lenormant. } M. LENORMANT.

Mémoire sur le Classement des Médailles qui peuvent appartenir aux Treize Premiers Arsacides. Par M. Ch. Lenormant. 4to. *Paris*, 1841. } THE AUTHOR.

A Historical and Critical Account of a Grand Series of National Medals, published under the direction of James Mudie, Esq. 4to. *London*, 1820. } JOSEPH HUME, Esq. M. P.

BOOKS.	PRESENTED BY
Mélanges Historiques. Par M. E. Cartier. 8vo. <i>Tours</i> , 1842.	} THE AUTHOR.
Monnaies frappées en Corse, par Théodore et Paoli. Par M. E. Cartier. 8vo. <i>Blois</i> , 1842.	} " "
Calendar of the Meetings of Scientific Bodies for 1842-3.	} MR. R. TAYLOR.
Museum of Mankind, thin 8vo. sewed.	MR. EDWARDS.
Sale Catalogue of the Books of the late M. Mionnet.	} MR. W. F. HARRISON.

Mr. Fitch, of Ipswich, exhibited a brass coin, said to have been found at Ipswich. It resembles the coins of Caene.

Mr. Wire, of Colchester, exhibited three pieces in lead found at Bury St. Edmunds.—No. I., Size 7.—*Obv.* Head of a bishop, with mitre and staff; in field, S. 11. ORA. PRO. NOBIS. BEATE. NICHOLAE. EPI.—*Rev.* resembling that of the Groats of Henry IV.: in the outer circle, SANC. NICHOLAE. ORA., in the inner circle, PRO. NOBIS. AGE.—No. II., of the same size, but thicker, bears a shield, with a cross. +RICARDVS. AMICVS.—*Rev.* A cross with letters. No. III. seems a rude imitation of the penny of the early Edwards.

Mr. Burn exhibited an impression in plaster from a matrix of the Privy Seal of Oliver, Lord Protector, engraved by Thomas Simon, formerly George Vertue's, and lastly Horace Walpole's. This seal is incorrectly engraved by Vertue.

Exhibited also, the property of Mr. Burn, an indenture of receipt by John Earl of Rothes, of the standard or trial pieces in gold and silver for the coinage at Edinburgh in 1664. The puncheons and tools for the dies of that coinage were cut by Thomas Simon.

Read, 1. A paper from Clement Taylor Smythe, Esq., of Maidstone, containing an Abstract of the Will of Thomas Simon, recently discovered among the MS. papers in the possession of W. H. Rolfe, Esq., of Sandwich, member of the Society, together with observations on its contents. This Will was previously unknown. It throws considerable light on the personal history and family connections of Simon.

He styles himself "Thomas Simon of St. Clement's Danes, London, Citizen and Goldsmith," and wills to be buried in the same church, under the stone where his children lie.

He mentions a son and two daughters living, four brothers and a sister, a nephew and nieces, his loving friend, Mr. Humphrey Gifford, and also 2,000*l.* then owing him by the king's majesty.

The date of the will is June 17, 1665; it seems to have been proved the 23rd of August in the same year, in the Consistory Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which, together with the fact of Simon's speaking of himself as being of the French church, induces the writer to believe that Canterbury was the place of his nativity and death, and that he was a descendant of some of the refugees, who had settled there to avoid the religious persecutions in the Spanish Netherlands and in France, in the times of Edward VI. and of Elizabeth. See *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. V. p. 163.

2. Continuation of a paper by W. T. P. Shortt, Esq., on the "Majorina Pecunia," or base currency of the later periods of the Roman empire.

The base denarii, which are so common from the time of Severus to that of Posthumus, and yearly found in great numbers throughout Europe, are explained to be the Pecunia Majorina, or money of former emperors, the τὸ χίβδηλον of Zosimus (lib. i. p. 56. ed. Oxon.), the Adulterina Moneta, or χίβδηλον, also of Dion Cassius (lib. lxxvii. epit. Xiphil.), made a legal tender by Constantius II., or earlier, which, notwithstanding the stringent measures of Aurelian, was clandestinely supported by the imperial authorities themselves. This the author proves by reference to the "Codex Theodosianus," compiled about A.D. 450, under the authority of Theodosian II., and he quotes various laws which bear directly on the subject, particularly the sixth law, giving an express protection to this debased currency against the persons who, by means of a potent menstruum, called "Aqua Regalis," separated the silver plating or sheathing of the coin from its substratum of copper.

The author mentions a large collection of these debased denarii, found many years since at Exeter, and preserved by the dean and

chapter; he also alludes to discoveries of many thousands in France, and infers that many of these hoards were the collections of tax-gatherers, often acquired by fraud and extortion, and hid away in the various and sudden tumults which distracted the Roman empire in its decline.

3. A note from Joseph Bonomi, Esq., to Dr. Lee, on some coins in the collection of A. C. Harris, Esq., of Alexandria.

The writer describes twenty-four coins of Arsinoe, in fine preservation, which were found in an excavation made in the vicinity of the present city of Alexandria, together with upwards of a thousand which fell into the hands of the government and were melted.

No. 1.—Head veiled of Arsinoe, without letter or point. The horn of Amun under the ear. On the top of the head a little flower of lotus. *R.* 10.

*R.* The double horn of abundance with the diadem. *ARΣINOHΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ.*

2.—Similar in every respect to the former, only a point behind the head in the field.

3.—As No. 2, with the letter A behind the head.

4 to 24.—Have each a different letter or letters, thus:—Γ, Ε, Α, Ξ, Ρ, Τ, Υ, V, BB, EE, HH, ΘΘ, II, KK, MM, NN, ΞΞ, PP, OO, ΣΣ, ΥΤ.

Mr. Bonomi also describes a coin, such as is usually attributed to Malta. Another coin in this collection is thus described—*obv.*, helmeted head with long hair, beardless; *rev.*, an inscription in Arabic, of which the following is a translation, "From the providential God. Atabeg Khan K. Struck in Misr (Cairo) in the year 571" (or A.D. 1175).

4. The second portion of a paper by H. P. Borrell, Esq., of Smyrna, on unedited autonomous and imperial Greek coins.

*SYRUS Insula.*

Seven coins with new devices are described.

No. 1.—ΣΥ. Helmet of one of the Dioscuri, above a star. *R.* a bee. *R.* 2.



2.—Laureated head of one of the Dioscuri, wearing a conic helmet. R. ΣΥ. Goat reposing, to the left. Æ. 2.

3.—Head of Mercury, wearing the *petasus*, to the right. R. ΣΥΠΙ. Caduceus. Æ. 2.

4.—Head of Ceres. R. ΣΥΠΙ. The Dioscuri. Æ. 3½.

The symbols on these coins, referring to the worship of the Tyndarides, are explained by the regard paid to their worship at Syrus. In the bee, on No. 1, is to be recognised an emblem of the islanders' devotion to Aristæus, the son of Apollo, who first instructed the Greeks in the management of bees.

No. 5.—ΔΟΜΙΤ. Laureated head of Domitian. R. ΚΑΒ. CYPIΩΝ. The Dioscuri. Æ. 6.

6.—ΑΥ. Κ. ΤΡΑΙ. ΑΔ. Laureated head of Hadrian. R. ΕΙCΙC. CYPIΩΝ. (sic). Bust of Isis with the lotus. Æ. 3.

7.—ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Laureated head of L. Verus. R. ΕΡΜΙΙC. CYPIΩΝ. Hermes standing. Æ. 4.

Pellerin and others have given the copper coins struck in honour of the Roman emperors with the legend on R. of No. 1, to the Phœnician city of Tripoli. The author supports Sestini in restoring them to Syrus, and confirms that writer's conviction of the importance of locality towards the correct appropriation of disputed coins, by the fact of all the coins in question being found at Syrus, or in the neighbouring islands.

## ASIA.

### PHANAGORIA, IN BOSPHORO.

No. 1.—Laureated head of Apollo. R. ΦΑΝΑΓΟΡΙΤΩΝ. *Balaustium*. AR. 3.

The above is different from the three coins published by Mionnet and Köhler.

No. 2.—As No. 1. R. ΦΑΝΑΓ....ΩΝ. Thyrsus placed against a tripod; in the field the monograms ΧΕ and ΙΑΡ. Æ. 4.

The same type is found on a coin of Gorgippa, but is hitherto unpublished of Phanagoria.

CABIRA, IN PONTO.

- Youthful helmeted head to the right. R. ΚΑΒΗΡΩΝ. *Parazonium*. Æ. 4.

The parazonium, as a type of Cabira, is new.

CERASUS, IN PONTO.

- KOPN. ΠΑΥΛΑ. CEB. Bust of Cornelia Paula to the right.  
R. ΚΕΡΑΚΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ. Uncertain figure sitting with  
cornucopia and hasta. Æ. 7.

This unpublished coin of Paula is the only one struck at Cerasus without a date.

SEBASTOPOLIS, IN PONTO.

- No. 1.—ΙΕΡΑ. ΚΥΝΚΑΗΤΟ. Naked head of the senate to the  
left. R. ΣΕΒΑΚΤΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Fortune standing.  
Æ. 6.

- 2.—ΔΕΜΟΚ. Youthful laureated head. R. as No. 1. Veiled  
figure of Juno.

- 3.—ΟΥΕΣΗΑΣΙΑΝΟΣ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Laureated head of Vespasian.  
R. ΠΑΠΙΑΣ. ΑΠΘΑΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ. ΣΕΒΑΚΤΟ-  
ΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. As No. 2. Æ. 4.

The author is not quite satisfied that these coins belong to Sebastopolis of Pontus. Pellerin had doubts whether a coin in his collection, with the same legend as No. 1, should be attributed to this city or to Myrina, in Etolia, temporarily called Sebastopolis, in honour of Augustus. As Myrina, shortly after the death of Augustus, abandoned the new name, the present appropriation appears the more eligible.

ZELA, IN PONTO.

Two unedited coins of Sept. Severus. R. Temples. And one of Caracalla. R. Male figure seated, holding ears of corn and a hasta.

MITHRIDATES VI., PONTI REX.

The peculiarity of this coin is that it bears date ΑΑΞ (year 231), six years later than any yet published.

## COTYS II., BOSPHORI REX.

BACIAEΩC. KOTYOC. Head of the king, bound with the royal fillet, to the right. R. ΘKY (year 429). Head of the Emperor Hadrian. AV. 4.

This coin bears a date one year later than any coins of Cotys published by Cary, Mionnet, Sestini, Visconti, or Köhler, on which we find the date HKY (428). As this date 428 occurs also on a coin of Rhœmetalces, the successor of Cotys II., these writers concluded that this year must have been the last of Cotys and the first of Rhœmetalces. The author observes, that with the little knowledge we possess of the history of the kings of the Bosphorus, it is no easy matter to account for this anomaly.

## AMASTRIS, IN PAPHLAGONIA.

Head (probably of Mithra) in Phrygian cap with star, &c. R. AMAΣΤΡΙΕΩΝ. Female (probably Amastris) sitting; in her extended right hand she holds a Victory, who offers her a crown, long sceptre at her side; in the field, a flower, beneath the chair ΣΙ in monogram. AR. 6.

This specimen differs in some points from those already published; the star on the head is usually below the laurel wreath, in this case it is above it, and the sceptre on the reverse is perpendicular instead of transverse. The flower in the field is also different, and resembles much more the *balaustium*, as depicted on the earlier Rhodian money, and on the coins of Trælium in Macedonia.

## CROMNA, IN PAPHLAGONIA.

Female head in a mitre (Juno) to the left. R.—KPΩM. Amphora and dolphin. Æ. 3½.

Mr. Birch has noticed three coins of Cromna (see Num. Chron. vol. ii. p. 166), but has omitted the dolphin, which, with the amphora, forms the type of one of them.

## APAMEA, MYRLEA, IN BITHYNIA.

No 1.—Head of Pallas to the right. R. ΜΥΡΑΕΑΝΩΝ. Pallas Nicephorus sitting on a cuirass, by her side a shield.



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